

Crime & Drugs Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2022

Nottingham
Crime & Drugs Partnership

Working together to reduce crime, disorder & the misuse of drugs and alcohol

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose & scope

As the Community Safety Partnership for Nottingham City, the CDP (Crime & Drugs Partnership) is responsible for the statutory duty to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending. The partnership facilitates joint working of key agencies to meet this duty, and any additional statutory duties which fall within its scope.

This document will seek to provide the CDP and OPCC (Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner) with an assessment of current and long term trends, and emerging or cross cutting themes that could impact Nottingham in the next twelve months, with the inclusion of recommendations as to how best these issues may be addressed. The strategic assessment is refreshed annually to inform the CDP's priorities for the year ahead, and assists with the OPCC refresh of the Police & Crime Plan.

1.2 Methodology & Limitations

The assessment is based on a long, medium and short term assessment of crime & performance data, combined with intelligence and practitioner consultation findings, to provide a well-rounded overview of relevant community safety issues. The following time periods are utilised:

- Long term comparator: 12-month period September 2019 - August 2020 (2019/20)
- Medium term comparator: 12-month period: September 2020 - August 2021 (2020/21)
- Short term comparator: 3-month period June 2022 - August 2022
- Current data: 12-month period September 2021 - August 2022 (2021/22)

This year's assessment reverts to a standard format, without dealing with the pandemic period separately, although it is clear that there has been a lasting impact of the pandemic on crime & anti-social behaviour figures. This provides important context to some of the trends that are seen in this document. For example, as crime figures from 2021/22 (free from restrictions) are compared with 2020/21 (contains restriction periods), it can be reasonably foreseen that there will be rises in recorded crime, due to the large decreases seen over the lockdown period.

Any dataset will contain limitations, and it is important to note these in the context of this assessment. Intelligence data used does not include any grading around validity, therefore cannot be assessed entirely accurately for risk. Professional opinion will be influenced by personal experiences and will not necessarily provide an impartial view.

In particular, recorded data around the ethnicity of crime victims and offenders is highlighted as an issue which inhibits meaningful analysis, due to the large number of offences where this information is not provided (ethnicity recorded as 'Not stated'). Findings around victims and offenders' ethnicity should therefore be interpreted with caution.

1.3 Context

The 2022 Strategic Assessment comes at a time where multiple external factors are impacting both Nottingham City, and the wider country. In February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine, creating thousands of refugees and displacing Russian citizens as they sought to escape the regime in their homeland. At the time of writing the conflict looks set to continue into the longer term. The cost of living crisis and energy price rises have more recently caused concern amongst the British public - a topic that will be explored in more detail within this document - and which are likely to disproportionately impact the most vulnerable in society.

As mentioned in the 'Methodology & Limitations' section, the findings from this assessment should be viewed within the context of a post-pandemic footing. Trends in crime and anti-social behaviour statistics may seem extreme in comparison to previous years, possibly giving cause for concern, however multiple other factors can influence recorded crime figures, including recording methods, partnership activity focused on tackling a particular crime type, and material changes to the environment around us. Throughout this document, MSG (Most Similar Group) data will indicate that Nottingham crime levels are below average when compared to other areas in the MSG.

Nottingham is also a city which is viewed favourably by those who visit, recognising efforts to regenerate and reinvigorate post-pandemic. The city is home to two successful universities, attracting students from the global arena, and has recently undergone significant environmental and visual transformation in the Broadmarsh area of the city. There are several successful sports teams which call Nottingham home, and a vibrant and safe[1] night time economy. Further, Nottingham City has recently signed a devolution deal which will create a combined East Midlands authority across Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire. This is expected to "unlock significant long term funding and give local leaders greater freedom to decide how best to meet local needs and create new opportunities for people who live and work there"[2].

[1] In 2022 Nottingham was awarded Purple Flag status for the thirteenth year running
[2] East Midlands devolution deal (publishing.service.gov.uk), p.5

2. Executive summary

Crime

Comparing the current period (Sep21-Aug22) with the long term (Sep19 - Aug20) and medium term (Sep20-Aug21), levels of all recorded crime have increased, however crime rates are 5.6% lower than in 2018/19 (pre-pandemic). Short term increases have reduced, therefore it can be anticipated that crime figures may stabilise into Q3 and Q4 2022/23. Nottingham's performance in the All Crime Most Similar Group (MSG) is better than average, with 121.2 crimes per 1000 population. Theft offences are anticipated to rise over the coming year, contributed to by the cost of living crisis.

The levels of Sexual Violence and Abuse (SVA) reported offences have increased, current levels are 15% higher than in 2018/19. Reported Domestic Violence & Abuse (DVA) offences have also increased, but are only 1% greater than in 2018/19, despite an ongoing increase in demand seen for the Juno Women's Aid helpline, and a predicted 20% increase in referrals to the MARAC for 2022/23.

Nottingham rape offence levels were below average within the MSG, however both rape and sexual assault offences have increased year on year over the last three years. Positive outcomes for sexual violence remain low, although Nottinghamshire Police have adapted their approach to achieve stronger outcomes. There may also be an opportunity for exploration of the Op Soteria initiative which appears to be reversing these trends in other force areas.

Levels of hate crime have increased in the long and medium term, with levels being 7% higher than pre-pandemic, however in the short term, occurrences decreased by 21%, highlighting this as an area requiring additional focus to encourage victims to report and to ensure the partnership response is robust. Hate crime with a racist element remains the category with the highest levels of reporting, and public order offences with a racist element increased by 38% in the R12M to Aug22 compared to the previous year.

Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences have increased in the long, medium and short term, with violence without injury comprising 38% of offences. Despite this, Nottingham crime figures are well below the MSG average. Knife crime offences have also increased - a trend which is expected to continue, however as with VAP, knife crime figures in Nottingham are below the average for the MSG. To provide additional context, offences classed as knife crime make up just 1% of all recorded crime in Nottingham during the period Sep19-Aug22.[3] The partnership will oversee the delivery of the Serious Violence Duty, addressing findings from the Strategic Needs Assessment on Serious Violence which is due for publication early 2023.

Across all crime types, medium term positive outcome rates decreased (less crimes ended in charge, caution or out of court disposal). It is noted that positive outcome rates have decreased nationally, and that the decreases in Nottinghamshire Police are less than the national average.

ASB

Long & medium term decreases in ASB are observed (20% and 23% respectively, with 'Other' ASB now being the predominant category, of which much is likely to be related to begging, and which may reasonably be anticipated to increase as the cost of living rises are felt by the population. Youth ASB is the

[3] 1,198 recorded knife crimes out of a total of 115,139 crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire Police

category that has seen the least change during the relevant time period, and may be an area suitable for future partnership focus. Additionally, Bestwood ward experienced the lowest reduction in recorded ASB.

Student ASB has seen a marked improvement in terms of figures, and the work of the Student Living Strategy is expected to continue momentum around engagement and building positive relationships in this area. Partnership Tasking has evolved over the past year to encompass more creative interventions to assess and deal with ASB, with the aim of identifying and supporting those with vulnerabilities or requiring additional support, and reducing the number of repeat victims, as well as the overall rate of reporting. Begging is becoming an increasing issue for the partnership, and is predicted to impact further as the cost of living increases are realised and more people find themselves homeless or sleeping rough.

Thematic areas

Housing and homelessness is emerging as a cross cutting theme in Nottingham City, with links to resettlement, vulnerability and the cost of living crisis. In the wider safeguarding context, colleagues are noting the increasing complexity of safeguarding, including those with SMD (Severe & Multiple Disadvantage) which often requires more specialist or dedicated resources than other cases. Post pandemic, frontline teams are now able to re-enter people's homes as part of their work, which has uncovered the extent of complexity and risk which has built up since March 2020. Transitional safeguarding, or lack of, is highlighted as an option for a broader approach to safeguarding, working to provide consistent, joined up support for people as they transition through different stages of their lives. Against the backdrop of the cost of living crisis and increasing inflation, however, the challenges for the partnership in tackling these issues will be great.

At the time of writing, public services are feeling the pressure of recent inflationary increases, and are not expected to receive any additional funding from central government to help with this pressure. Coupled with energy price rises, increasing budgetary pressures may require difficult decisions around service provision which are also likely to impact most on those who are already vulnerable. Although there are funding opportunities available for partners and community organisations to bid for, often short timescales for submission and delivery are prohibitive, thus reducing the wider opportunity for raising badly needed funding. There is a potential that future collaborative working could strengthen the partnership approach on key issues, whilst not adding any additional costs.

The conflict in Ukraine has brought additional challenges in managing and ensuring the safety of any Ukrainian nationals arriving in Nottingham under the Homes for Ukraine scheme. Coupled with other refugee cohorts and the asylum seeker population of Nottingham, the demand and competition for housing and services is high, leading to potential for heightened tensions across the city. After the local authority's community cohesion team underwent a restructure in early 2022, the capacity for working with communities around such issues has decreased, increasing the risk for the partnership.

Nottingham has now been designated a Prevent Priority area, attracting funding specifically targeted for work in this area. Some areas of good practice were identified, along with some areas requiring additional focus to improve the response. Factors mentioned above such as demand on housing and services, as well as increased vulnerability and Severe & Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) may impact on tensions in the Nottingham area, and contribute to radicalised narratives, increasing the risk that these may take root in communities across the city. Nottingham City will work hard to implement the Prevent duty to minimise this risk, alongside the Protect duty which will follow in 2023.

Renewal of licensing schemes around Selective Licensing for the private rented sector, and alcohol licensing within the Cumulative Impact Assessment area (City Centre, Berridge, Arboretum and Radford) may not be

granted, potentially making the tackling of anti-social behaviour and rogue landlords more difficult, as well as impacting on funding.

3. Population overview

Initial Census 2021 results for population and gender were published this year, showing that Nottingham City's population has increased from 306,000 in 2011 to 323,700 in 2021 - an increase of 5.7% - however this is a smaller increase that the projected mid-year estimates. Nottingham's population is also a young one - 30% are aged between 18-29, and an estimated 1 in 8 are full time university students.[4] Nottingham's residents live in one of the city's 124,800 properties, and the number of residents per square kilometre is 4,338[5]

The percentage of Nottingham residents who were non-UK born and non-UK passport holders has increased by 5 percentage points since 2011, from 19.5% to 24.6% in 2021[6]. Ethnicity results from the 2021 Census are not yet available, however the proportion of the population from BME groups is likely to have increased from the 35% recorded in 2011.

As well as having a young population, Nottingham also suffers from higher levels of deprivation than the England average. It is the 11th most deprived district in the country[7] and 56 of the city's 183 LSOAs (Lower Super Output Area) fall amongst the 10% most deprived in the country[8].

In terms of health outcomes, Nottingham's life expectancy figures are lower than the national average (76.6 for men compared with 79.4 nationally, and 81 for women compared with 83.1 nationally). The largest contributory factors to these differences are circulatory diseases, Covid-19 and cancer[9].

4. Housing & Selective Licensing

With the introduction of the Building Safety Act 2022, the local authority may shoulder some responsibility for inspecting sites to ensure adherence to the new standards, which were designed partly to re-introduce some checks & balances, the previous removal of which had contributed to the Grenfell Tower tragedy in London. This will create additional burden on the local authority regulations team, however it also creates an opportunity to work with Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service and strengthen our partnership working in this area, reducing risk and ensuring the safety of Nottingham residents.

The importance of the renewal of licensing schemes is also highlighted by Regulations colleagues, as the density of licensed premises for Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs), as well as alcohol licensing, can have a significant impact on the levels of anti-social behaviour in an area, as well as ensuring that properties are kept in a good state of repair and thus contributing to the health and wellbeing of the residents of Nottingham. A recent cumulative impact assessment put forward to request a limit on the number of alcohol licences granted in a designated area, was unsuccessful, which could potentially lead to a rise in

[4] Demography chapter: the people of Nottingham (2022) - Nottingham Insight
[5] Census 2021
[6] International migration, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
[7] Indices of Deprivation (2019) - Nottingham Insight
[8] Indices of Deprivation (2019) - Nottingham Insight
[9] Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (2022) - Nottingham Insight

ASB and alcohol related crime and disorder. Council colleagues are currently assessing the possibility of making further representation in order to successfully achieve the requested restrictions.

Currently, Nottingham City Council requires mandatory licensing for HMOs, with additional licensing for those HMOs that are smaller in size, and for which the decision making falls to the council.

Selective licensing is a scheme that covers the majority of other private rented properties, the type that might typically be inhabited by families. This scheme is due to end in 2023, and Nottingham City Council have recently been out to consultation for a proposed extension to the scheme. If this is not realised, and the selective licensing scheme comes to an end, this could have a huge impact, not only on safety & wellbeing of tenants, but also in terms of funding, as money from selective licensing fees is used to contribute to the proactive team in Safer Housing. The team have already suffered budget cuts and impact on their work as a hangover from Covid-19 restrictions, which has translated into an inability to keep up the same level of proactive work that they were doing previously. The impact of this is that levels of criminality & vulnerability will have remained, or increased, whereas the team's engagement and ability to use the legislation at their disposal has diminished the effectiveness of the team and the impact of their work for vulnerable people.

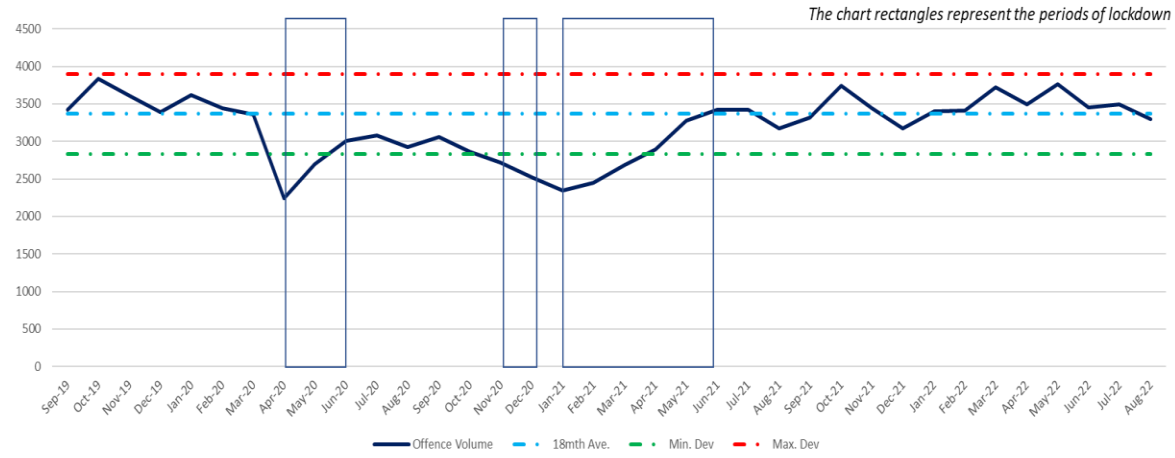
See recommendations 1 & 2

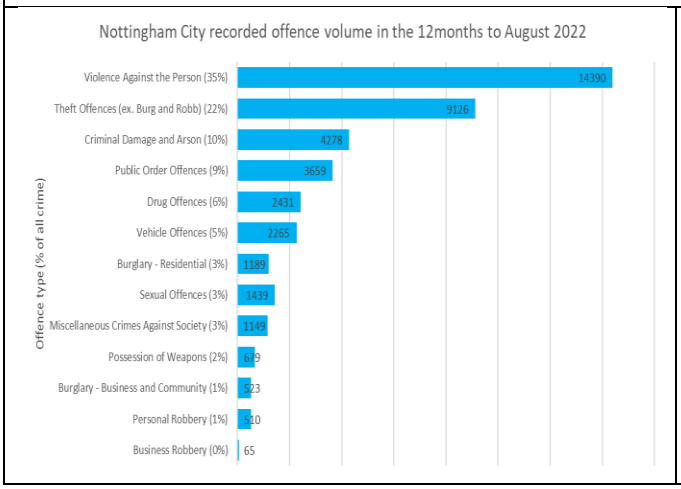
5. Crime overview

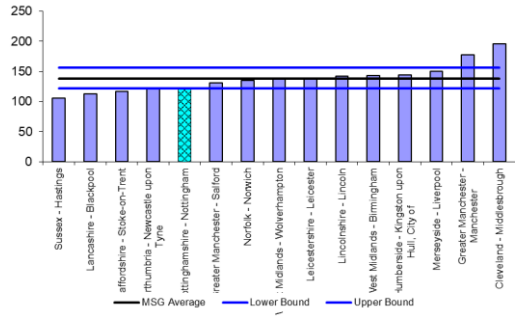
Key findings

- In the medium and long term, crime has increased, however crime rates are 5.6% lower than in 2018/19.
- Short term increases have reduced, therefore it can be anticipated that crime figures may experience relative stability into Q3 and Q4 22/23.
- Violence Against the Person (VAP) and Theft offences (excluding Burglary & Robbery) represent the largest proportion of offences (35% and 22% of all crime respectively). It is noted that Stalking & Harassment crimes are classed as VAP crimes, contributing to this as the largest category in percentage terms.
- Nottingham's performance in the Most Similar Group (MSG)[10] showed that levels of crime in the city are below the group average.

All Crime - Dashboard (figure 1)







MSG position R12M to Aug'2022

[10] Most Similar Group analysis compares the crime rate per 1000 population for areas with similar geographical makeup and population. For 2021/22, Nottingham had a crime rate of 121.2 crimes per 1000 population, below the group average.

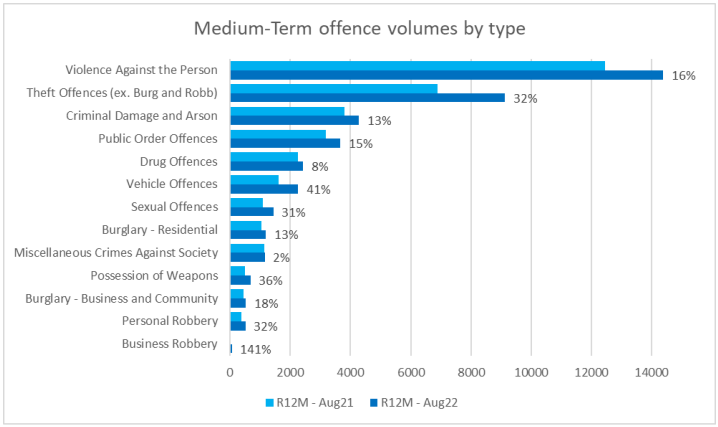
Long Term

Comparing the number of recorded crimes between Sep19-Aug20 and Sep21-Aug22, there is an increase of 8%. This indicates that offending has returned to levels seen prior to the implementation of Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in March 2020.

Medium Term

Between Sep21-Aug22 crime figures increased by 20% (6,887 more offences) compared to the same period in 20/21. Volumes of all offences have increased, as shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 contains City Centre offence breakdowns, which show VAP and Theft offences as the two highest categories by volume, followed by Drug offences and Public Order offences.[11]

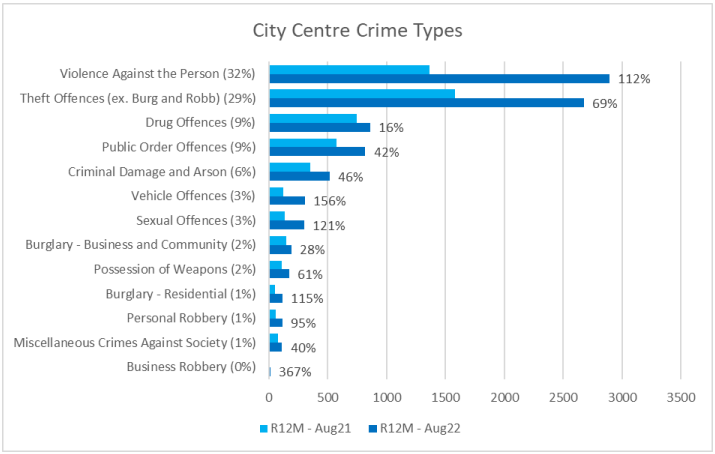
Figure 2: Medium Term Crime by type September 2020 – August 2022



Niche | Nottingham City | All Crime | September 2020-August 2022 | 05/09/2022

In particular, Theft Offences increased by 32% across the city (by 69% in the city centre) - the bulk of this category is made up of shoplifting offences (44% or 4,008 offences), which were predicted to increase once retail businesses opened without restrictions[12]. It is predicted that the cost of living crisis and highlighted issues around housing may contribute to a risk of further increases in Theft offences for the coming year.

Figure 3: City Centre Crime by type September 2020 – August 2022



Theft offences may increase during the period Sep22-Aug23 without concerted partnership intervention.

See recommendation 3.

Consultation with residents often reveals that Burglary is the crime type which they are most worried about, and performance in this area should provide some reassurance. For the R12M period to end of Aug 22, Burglary made up only 3% of all reported crime, and has seen long term reductions of 31%. Although there have been some medium and short term increases, these are relatively small (see figure 2) and rates remain lower than pre-pandemic. Nottinghamshire Police worked throughout this period to visit every victim of burglary and provide reassurance, and alongside partners

[11] Note that Nottingham City Council boundary for the 'City Centre' is different to the 'City Central' boundary used by Nottinghamshire Police.
[12] CDP Strategic Assessment 2021

have delivered multiple projects offering target hardening (i.e. window locks, security lighting) to properties in areas with higher than average Burglary rates (Safer Streets funding).

Violence Against the Person

The largest offence category by volume is Violence Against the Person (VAP), representing 35% of recorded offences between Sep21-Aug22. Violence with Injury increased by 38% (+1,373 offences), Violence without Injury increased by 15% (+710 more offences)

Most VAP offences occur in a dwelling (52%) which is consistent with findings from previous years. Public/Open Spaces is the next largest recorded offence location (25%).

Where recorded, 62% of victims of VAP in a dwelling are female, and of these, 37% are aged between 25-39 years. Offenders are more likely to be male (66%) and 40% of those are aged 25-39.

The category of Most Serious Violence decreased in both the long and medium term (31% and 14% reduction respectively), primarily attributed to decreases in offences classed as 'Assault with Injury Causing Serious Harm'.

Geography of crime

Figure 4 compares medium term volume changes by ward. Wards with the highest volume totals and increases are highlighted.

Figure 4: Medium Term Ward Comparison Table

WARD	R12M - Aug21	R12M - Aug22	Volume +/-	% change
ASPLEY	1824	1983	159	9%
BASFORD	1663	1733	70	4%
BESTWOOD	1650	1787	137	8%
BILBOROUGH	1807	1888	81	4%
BULWELL	2246	2638	392	17%
BULWELL FOREST	1173	1319	146	12%
LEEN VALLEY	684	670	-14	-2%
NORTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**11047**	**12018**	**971**	**9%**
BERRIDGE	1738	2141	403	23%
CASTLE	302	365	63	21%
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	3281	3480	199	6%
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	1686	1821	135	8%
RADFORD	1490	1578	88	6%
SHERWOOD	1558	1697	139	9%
WOLLATON WEST	653	632	-21	-3%
CENTRAL LOCALITY TOTALS	**10708**	**11714**	**1006**	**9%**
CLIFTON EAST	1625	1988	363	22%
CLIFTON WEST	556	638	82	15%
DALES	1707	2033	326	19%
MAPPERLEY	1230	1279	49	4%
MEADOWS	1158	1345	187	16%
ST ANNS	1453	1588	135	9%
SOUTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**7729**	**8871**	**1142**	**15%**
CITY CENTRE	5332	9100	3768	71%
GRAND TOTALS	**34816**	**41703**	**6887**	**20%**

- The City Centre has the largest volume of crime in the 12 months to Aug22.
- Hyson Green & Arboretum has the largest crime volume of the ward areas - this area historically experiences higher levels of crime than other areas of the city, partly due to the following factors:
    - The area is densely populated

    - The area has a number of Lower Super Output Areas which are within the worst 10% in terms of deprivation - this may drive people to crime or increase their vulnerability to becoming a victim of crime
    - The area is home to a relatively transient population including students and migrant communities who are often targeted for crime such as burglary
- Berridge ward has seen the largest increase compared to 20/21. After more detailed analysis, it appears Berridge experienced a consistently low level of crime between Nov19 - Apr-21, as opposed to other wards where crime rates fluctuated much more. This has resulted in Berridge experiencing a larger increase, but from lower initial crime rates. Current data indicates crime rates in this ward are about level with the average over the medium/long term.
- Leen Valley and Wollaton West both experienced reductions in crime volume.

On a long and medium term basis, it can be seen from the maps in Figure 5 that following the lifting of lockdown restrictions, crime impacts further out into ward areas, and that the hotspot in the city centre grows, providing a visual representation of the 71% increase in crime in this area.

Figure 5: Long term comparison of All Crime heat maps, Nottingham City area



Repeat Victims and Offenders

Analysis was conducted on victim and offender data (where recorded) around gender and ethnicity, to ascertain whether there are any patterns in repeat victimisation/offending rates for all crime.

The rate of repeat victimisation / repeat offending is highest amongst those identifying as mixed race, regardless of gender. This means that those identifying as mixed race have a higher likelihood of being recorded victim of a crime more than once, or being identified as an offender on multiple occasions. There could be a number of factors influencing this, including the willingness of people to report crime, and challenges around the recording of ethnicity data.

Black females are slightly overrepresented in repeat victim data, compared to the latest available Census result (2011), and offender data shows that Black males are also overrepresented (10% compared to 7.3% in census results). For approximately 25% of all records, ethnicity of victims and offenders was 'Not Stated' making it difficult to identify whether any particular ethnic groups require additional focus in relation to either victim or offender status. (Note: This finding regarding the volume of records where the ethnicity of

the victim or offender was not captured applies across all crime types, and care should be taken when interpreting the analysis)

See recommendation 4

Outcomes

Between Sep21-Aug22, offences which resulted in a positive outcome totalled 13% of all outcomes. This is a drop of two percentage points from the 15% recorded in the same period the previous year, and constitutes a decline in performance, particularly when considered against the background of rising crime volumes.

Most offences (41%) are categorised as 'Unresolved: Suspect Not Known', whereby an investigation has been completed but no suspect was identified. In 25% of cases, a suspect is identified, however the victim declines to support or withdraws their support for the prosecution. This is a decrease of 5 percentage points from the previous year, however is still a notable number of cases. Numbers of cases where victims decline to support prosecution are falling compared to last year, however performance could still be improved.

See recommendation 5.

Short Term and horizon scanning

Comparing the three-month period Jun22-Aug22 with the same period in 2021. Crime increased by 2% (+221 offences). This figure is 13.6% (+1,227 offences) compared to the same period in 2020, in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.

VAP remained the highest crime type, although numbers had declined by 6% compared to 2021. Theft offences increased by 11% in the short term, and in particular shoplifting, which increased by 22% (+190 offences).

In terms of geography, the City Centre experienced the largest offence volumes, the largest increase in offence volumes on 2021 was seen in Clifton East ward (+94 offences).

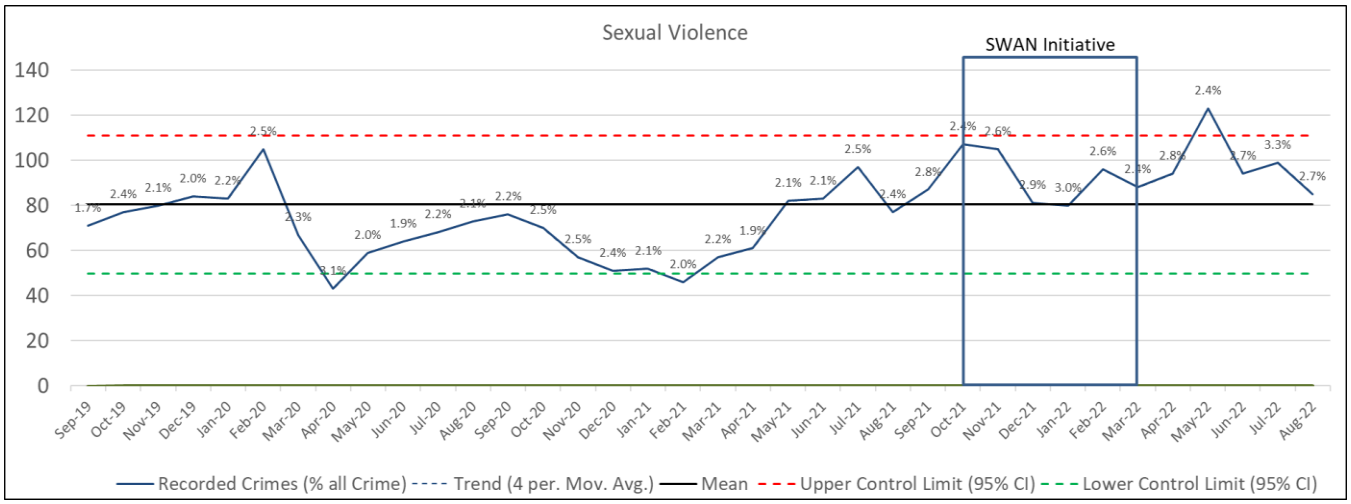
5.1 Domestic and Sexual Violence & Abuse

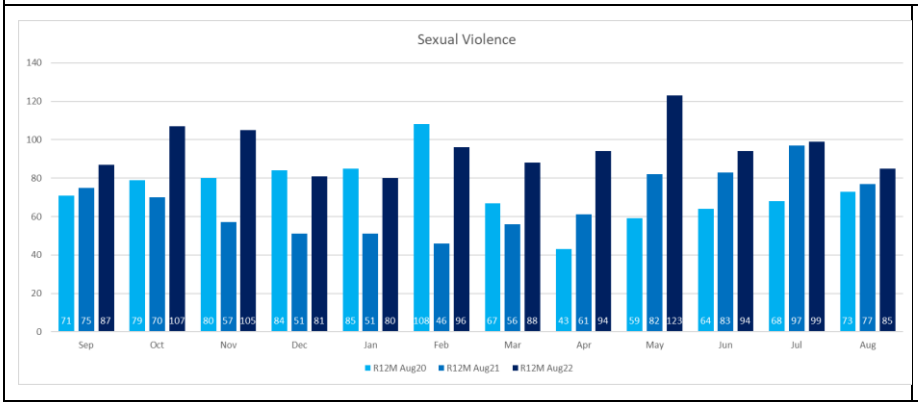
Sexual Violence

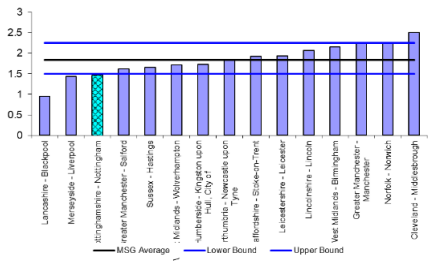
Key Findings

- There are both long and medium term increases of reported SVA offences, levels are 15% higher than 2018/19.
- Both rape and Sexual assault offences have seen year on year increases in the last three years.
- Nottingham's performance in the Most Similar Group (MSG) is positive, with figures below the average level.
- Medium term positive outcomes reduced by one percentage point.
- Almost a third of SVA victims describe the offender as a stranger, and a quarter describe them as a partner or family member.

Sexual Violence - Dashboard[13] (figure 6)







MSG Rape position R12M to Aug'2022

[13] The SWAN (Safety of women at Night) was a partnership initiative funded through Safer Streets funding obtained by the OPCC, focussing on measures to improve women's safety in Nottingham City Centre between Oct21-Mar22

Performance overview

In the area of Sexual Violence, increases have been seen over the long, medium and short term, and reported offence levels have increased 14.6% in comparison to Sep18-Aug19 (pre pandemic). It is possible that increased reporting has been contributed to by heightened awareness and willingness to report in the wake of the Sarah Everard case[14].

Long term comparisons show a 29% increase compared to Sep19-Aug20, and in the medium term, (Sep21-Aug22 compared to Sep20-Aug21) reported offences have increased by 41%. This can be broken down into Sexual Assault (increased by 62%) and Rape (increased by 22%).

The table in figure 7 indicates the areas with the highest volumes of current[15] Sexual Assault and Rape cases, as well as areas with 'cold spots'. The City Centre experienced both the largest volume and largest volume increases of sexual assault in the twelve months to August 2022, with Aspley having the second largest volume. The area with the largest volume of Rape offences in the same period was Hyson Green & Arboretum, with Bulwell Forest having the largest volume increase during the period.

Figure 7: R12M Rape & Sexual Assault offences by ward

Ward	Rape (Current Offences)			Sexual Assault (Current Offences)		
	R12M Aug22	Change over 2021/22	Rate per 1,000 of the Ward Population	R12M Aug22	Change over 2021/22	Rate per 1,000 of the Ward Population
Aspley	6	0	0.3	20	9	1.0
Basford	10	2	0.6	8	0	0.5
Berridge	15	8	0.9	11	4	0.6
Bestwood	11	5	0.6	12	6	0.7
Bilborough	7	0	0.4	12	4	0.7
Bulwell	8	1	0.5	16	12	1.0
Bulwell Forest	11	9	0.8	10	2	0.7
Castle	2	2	0.8	0	-1	0.0
City Centre	21	0	0.9	76	58	3.3
Clifton East	7	3	0.4	8	1	0.5
Clifton West	3	2	0.3	5	1	0.5
Dales	6	-8	0.4	5	-1	0.3
Hyson Green and Arboretum	28	6	1.4	14	-7	0.7
Leen Valley	2	-1	0.2	7	4	0.8
Lenton and Wollaton East	9	0	0.4	17	6	0.7
Mapperley	6	-13	0.4	13	5	0.8
Meadows	3	-11	0.3	4	1	0.4
Radford	10	5	0.6	5	-2	0.3
Sherwood	6	-6	0.4	4	-5	0.2
St. Ann's	12	6	0.8	11	4	0.7
Wollaton West	3	3	0.2	2	1	0.1

Females are more likely to be victims of sexual violence, comprising 86% of victims identified (760). 14% (121) male victims of sexual violence were reported. In terms of victim/offender relationship, 29% of victims identified their attacker as a stranger, with 24% identifying the offender as a partner or family member.

Most offences reported are categorised as rape or sexual assault, however a small number of reports relate to other types of sexual violence or abuse. In the last 12 months in Nottingham, one instance of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) was reported and six instances of Honour Based Abuse. There were no reports of forced marriage. It is possible that these crime types may be underreported due to the fact that those

[14] Sarah Everard was kidnapped, sexually assaulted and murdered by a serving police officer in March 2021.
[15] Current Sexual Violence offences are classified as having been recorded within one year of having occurred.

from communities within which these practices are common may feel a duty to their families, or have less trust & confidence in reporting to police or partners.

Positive outcomes

The positive outcome rate for Sexual Violence offences in 2021/22 was 3%, a decrease of 1 percentage point since the previous year. Although the number of outcomes where the victim declined/withdrew support was lower than the previous period (37% compared to 48%), the rate of positive outcomes is still extremely low and is a trend across crime types but particularly prevalent in the area of Domestic & Sexual Violence & Abuse (DSVA). With consideration to the low positive outcome rate for sexual violence offences, Operation Soteria is a new Police & CPS approach to tackling rape being piloted in some force areas, with initial results from Avon & Somerset (Op Bluestone) showing positive results[16]. See recommendation 6.

Repeat victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation for Asian women is higher than any other group
- The rate of repeat reoffending by both Asian males and females is greater than any other group
- Black male offenders are overrepresented in comparison to latest Census results (2011)

See recommendation 4

Short term performance

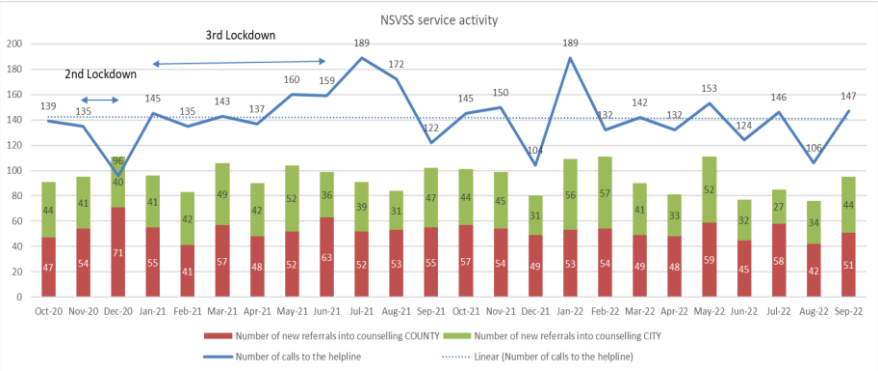
Short term, offence volumes increased by 8% or 21 more offences. These volumes are 36% higher than the levels reported in the same period in 2020. The offence type with the highest volume was Sexual Assault, and the City Centre area experienced the highest offence volumes in geographical terms.

NSVSS Helpline

Post lockdown calls to the NSVSS helpline have reduced, from an average of 161 per month in Q2 2021/22 to 133 in Q2 2022/23. This is of interest considering the increase in reported offences.

The current waiting list contains 656 clients (at Sept 2022) which is an increase of 12% (+69) since Sept 2021.

Figure 8: NSVSS Helpline figures



[16] 'Everyone wants to get involved': inside a new police approach to tackling rape | Rape and sexual assault | The Guardian

Partnership Interventions

As part of the work undertaken to tackle sexual violence, Nottingham City partners work with the Consent Coalition[17] to raise awareness of consent and reduce sexual violence. This strand of work aims to prevent SVA and to support victims to access support which is right for them.

Nottinghamshire Police have also rolled out training to officers & staff on Stalking, which can form part of SVA and DVA offences, leading to greater awareness and more accurate recording of such offences. This will assist with targeted interventions and preventative work in future, as well as increasing victim confidence.

Domestic Violence

Key Points

- There are both long and medium term increases of reported DVA offences - levels are 1% higher than 2018/19
- Aspley ward saw the largest volume of reported DVA offences
- Medium term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points.
- Over a third of DVA victims described the offence offender as an ex-partner

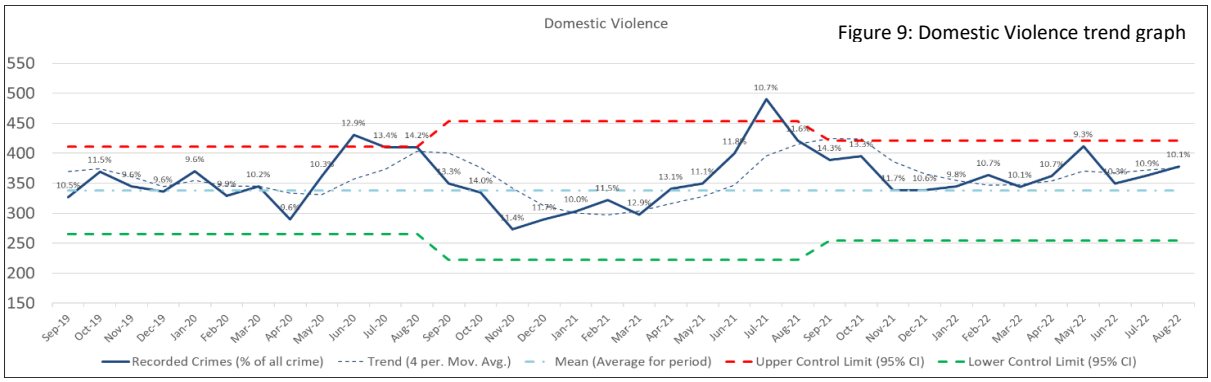


Figure 9: Domestic Violence trend graph

In the long and medium term, Nottingham City has experienced increases in reported Domestic Violence offences, however in the short term there was a decrease of 17% between Jun-Aug 22 compared to the same period in 2021.

A total of 12,875 DVA offences were reported to Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City, and levels have broadly returned to those seen pre-pandemic.

On a medium term basis, Sep21-Aug22 figures are 5% higher (+203) offences than in 20/21. This increase mainly consists of rises in Violence with Injury offences (12% increase) and Violence without Injury offences (4%).

[17] Consent Coalition | Consent Coalition (nottssvss.org.uk)

Figure 10: R12M Domestic Violence offences by ward

	R12M - Aug21	R12M - Aug22	Volume +/-	%change
ASPLEY	329	348	19	6%
BASFORD	278	285	7	3%
BERRIDGE	220	235	15	7%
BESTWOOD	289	288	-1	0%
BILBOROUGH	308	332	24	8%
BULWELL	307	313	6	2%
BULWELL FOREST	172	144	-28	-16%
CASTLE	12	12	0	0%
CITY CENTRE	189	244	55	29%
CLIFTON EAST	253	253	0	0%
CLIFTON WEST	76	63	-13	-17%
DALES	231	297	66	29%
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	291	291	0	0%
LEEN VALLEY	97	74	-23	-24%
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	129	134	5	4%
MAPPERLEY	178	211	33	19%
MEADOWS	143	168	25	17%
RADFORD	162	179	17	10%
SHERWOOD	195	192	-3	-2%
ST ANNS	239	257	18	8%
WOLLATON WEST	79	60	-19	-24%
GRAND TOTAL	4177	4380	203	5%

Aspley is the ward with the largest volume of reported DVA incidents in the twelve months to August 2022, with a 6% increase on the previous year, whilst the largest volume increase was seen in the Dales ward (+66 offences compared to the previous period).

Considering the large volume of DVA offences in Aspley, and with the ward having the second largest volume of sexual violence offences, it is assessed that this area may require further analysis to understand the issues and risks in relation to Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG).

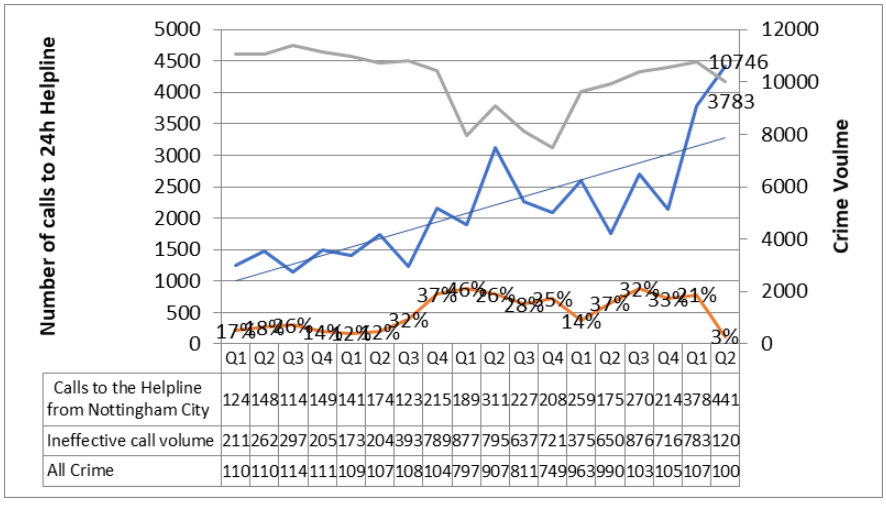
See recommendation 7

During the most recent period (Sep21-Aug22), there were 2,213 female victims of domestic violence recorded, and 868 male victims, indicating that females are 2.5 times more likely to be a victim of domestic violence than males.[18]

The positive outcome rate for DVA offences has decreased from 10% in 2020/21 to 8% in 2021/22, leading to charge, summons or out of court disposal. As with findings in other areas and with crime overall, the percentage of cases where the victim declines/withdraws support has fallen since the previous year, however the rate is still high, with 60% of cases falling into this category.

In comparison to the NSVSS helpline, the Juno Women's Aid helpline has experienced ongoing increases in demand, despite the crime flow over the same period, per figure 11.

Figure 11: Crime volume compared to Number of calls to Juno Helpline



	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Calls to the Helpline from Nottingham City	124	148	114	149	141	174	123	215	189	311	227	208	259	175	270	214	378	441
Ineffective call volume	211	262	297	205	173	204	393	789	877	795	637	721	375	650	876	716	783	120
All Crime	110	110	114	111	109	107	108	104	797	907	811	749	963	990	103	105	107	100

[18] Note the total figure of victims is less than the number of crimes recorded - some victims may be repeats.

Repeat victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation for white women is slightly higher than any other group
- For men, the rate of repeat victimisation amongst those from mixed ethnic backgrounds is double the average rate of 16%
- The rate of repeat offending for white females is greater than any other ethnic group
- Males from mixed ethnic backgrounds has the highest rate of reoffending
- Black males are overrepresented compared to the latest census results (2011)

See recommendation 4

As with other crime types, it is likely that the cost of living crisis will impact on survivors of DVA (could make it more difficult for them to leave), and so this may increase risks around repeat victims.

In 29% of cases, victims of DVA identify the offender as a partner, while 37% identify them as an ex-partner. 66% cases in total are therefore perpetrated by partners or ex-partners[19].

5.2 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

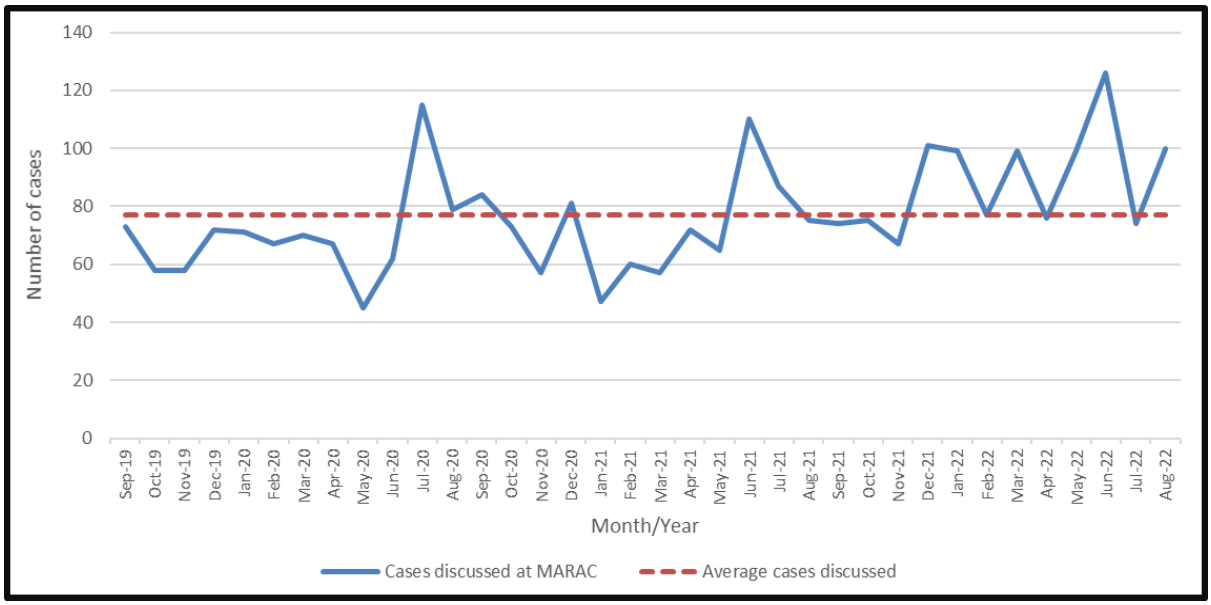
The MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) is a core element of the partnership's vulnerable people case conferencing offer. Agencies are able to make referrals regarding those who may be at risk of domestic abuse, and shared partnership information allows a joined up response to facilitate safeguarding.

Although the Chairing of the MARAC should be shared amongst partners, this is voluntary, and often an emergency situation arises where no chair is identified. Consultation identified that Juno Women's Aid were disproportionately stepping up to chair in these instances to ensure that the meeting went ahead. Due to the additional capacity issues this creates for Juno, a proposal to share the MARAC chairing across the city and county has been mooted, aiming to minimise the impact on any one partner, as well as bringing additional benefits to the meeting in the form of external viewpoint. MARAC meetings have become more accessible to partners now that they are held on Teams (a change initiated during the Covid-19 pandemic) and attendance is good.

The MARAC is currently experiencing significant risk regarding volume, impacting on the ability of partners to engage fully with the meeting. Referrals to the MARAC have increased by 27% in the long term, and by 23% in the medium term. The average number of cases discussed at each meeting in 2021/22 increased by 24% compared to the year previously, and the current rate of referrals indicates Nottingham is likely to see a 20% increase in referrals in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22.[20]

[19] Domestic Violence & Abuse can be perpetrated by other family members i.e. Parents, Siblings, Children etc.
[20] In Q1 2022/23, 301 cases were discussed at Nottingham MARAC meetings. In 2021/22 a total of 1000 cases were heard during the year. Source: MARAC Admin, Juno Women's Aid.

Figure 12: Number of cases discussed at the MARAC by month



Historically, every few months a 'double MARAC' would be held (2 days instead of 1 day), to work through additional volume, however the recent and consistent increases as outlined above have meant that every MARAC held so far in 2022/23 has been a 'double' MARAC, doubling the resource required from each agency attend the meeting, notwithstanding the additional research time that is required in preparation.

Nottingham is not alone in experiencing an increase in MARAC referrals, although historically the county has experienced particularly high demand - SafeLives data shows that between 2020/21 and 2021/22 Nottinghamshire's rate of increase was 20% compared to the national (England & Wales) rate of 6%.[21]

Several changes to the MARAC are proposed in order to manage the increase in referrals and reduce the number of double MARACs:

- Reduce time period for a repeat referral from 12 months to 6 months - it is calculated this will reduce the volume of cases by approx. 9%
- Medium & Standard risk repeat cases to be heard in AOB and systems checked from the date the case was last heard for any new information. High risk repeats would be heard at the repeat panel as usual.
- Nottingham Healthcare Trust piloting a change to MARAC admin procedures - if a case is closed to them, they will check back over the last 3 months only for information. Open cases, or those with actions will be checked further.
- A training day took place on 8th November 2022 for all City & County MARAC representatives to detail the proposed changes

The referral process is to remain as it is at present to avoid confusion, nor is it proposed to change the threshold for risk, as it is assessed that this could cause a bottleneck and leave those in risky situations without adequate case management.

[21] Latest Marac National Dataset | Safelives

It is anticipated that these changes combined could reduce the volume of cases by 16%, thereby also reducing the number of double MARAC meetings and mitigating the impact of the increased number of referrals.

Some of the proposed changes digress from the SafeLives guidance, and therefore will require sign off by the MARAC steering group before being escalated to the Crime & Drugs Partnership Board as the local partnership board for DVA. Other interested parties will also be informed. It is important to note that without changes to the current process the partnership will be unable to meet demand and this will increase risk to vulnerable individuals. In addition, there is also a risk that the capacity created by these changes could be filled by further increases in referrals, in which case the partnership will face the same challenges in the future, requiring further review.

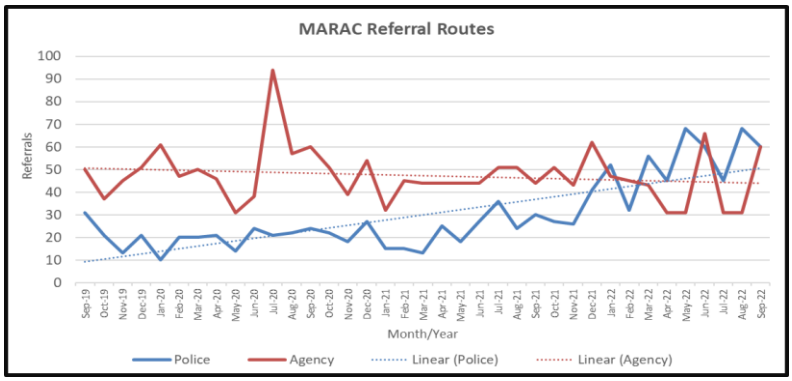
See recommendation 8

Naturally, with an increase in MARAC cases, there has been an increase in the number of children involved with the cases discussed. The average number of children involved in cases each month rose from 95 in 2020/21, to 115 in 2021/22. As numbers continue to increase, this average can also be expected to rise. The number of cases involving a male survivor remain low and are comparable to previous years - approximately 5% of cases.

Referral sources

Long and medium term there have been increases in Police referrals to MARAC, with other sources showing reductions. Although the demand on the MARAC is noted, there may be merit in exploring why agency referrals have decreased, in order to ensure this trend is not indicative of a further issue requiring partnership intervention.

Figure 13: Referral source to the MARAC



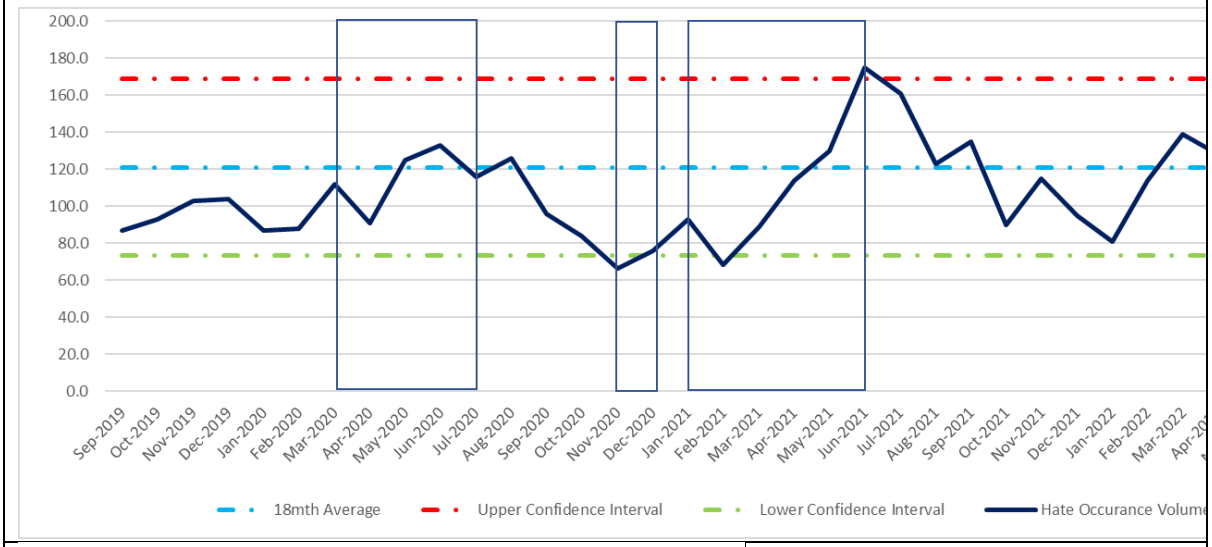
See recommendation 9

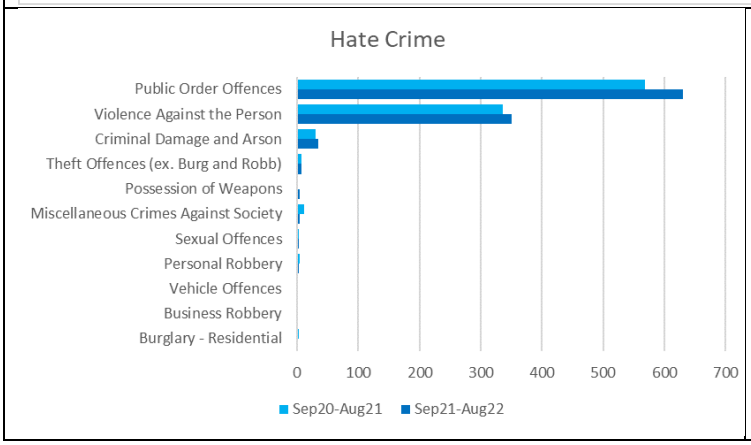
5.3 Hate Crime

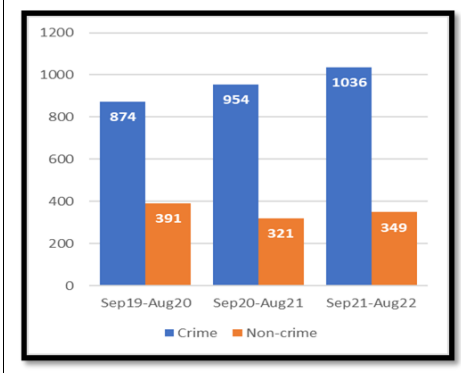
Key findings

- There are long and medium term increases of offences, and levels are 7% higher than pre-lockdown 2018/19.
- Public Order offences and VAP offences represent most hate offences, 61% and 34% respectively
- 25% of hate occurrences are non-crime
- Medium term positive outcomes reduced by ten percentage points

Hate Crime (figure 14. Boxes denote periods of lockdown)







Long term, the figures for recorded hate crime saw a 10% increase compared to 2019/20, and in the medium term, an increase of 9% was seen. In the short term, performance has decreased sharply, by 22%. Looking back to Sep18-Aug19 however, current yearly figures are 7% higher than pre-pandemic.

Between September 2019 - August 2022, a total of 3,924 occurrences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in the Nottingham City area.

In the medium term the split between crime & non-crime hate occurrences in the last two years was 75/25 in favour of crimes. Geographically speaking, the city centre has seen the largest volume and also the largest volume increase in the twelve months to August 2022. Outside of the city centre, Lenton & Wollaton East sees the largest volume, although 28% of these offences occur at the QMC hospital.

Figure 15: Hate Crime volume and percentage change by ward

WARD	2020/21	2021/22	Change		Hate Occurance Sep20-Aug22
			Volume	%	
ASPLEY	50	63	13	26%	
BASFORD	61	55	-6	-10%	
BERRIDGE	69	81	12	17%	
BESTWOOD	61	51	-10	-16%	
BILBOROUGH	62	56	-6	-10%	
BULWELL	44	61	17	39%	
BULWELL FOREST	54	41	-13	-24%	
CASTLE	1	5	4	400%	
CITY CENTRE	236	315	79	33%	
CLIFTON EAST	53	62	9	17%	
CLIFTON WEST	10	7	-3	-30%	
DALES	86	71	-15	-17%	
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	96	92	-4	-4%	
LEEN VALLEY	33	40	7	21%	
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	59	99	40	68%	
MAPPERLEY	65	89	24	37%	
MEADOWS	10	10	0	0%	
RADFORD	68	51	-17	-25%	
SHERWOOD	58	49	-9	-16%	
ST ANNS	77	70	-7	-9%	
WOLLATON WEST	22	17	-5	-23%	
GRAND TOTALS	1275	1385	110	9%	

There has been an increase of 38% in the volume of public order offences with a racist hate component in the R12M to August 2022 when compared to the same period in 2021/21.

Figure 16: Hate Crime by offences category & strand

Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (2021/22 Figures)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	Alt Sub Culture	Other
Burglary Dwelling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Damage and Arson	26	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Weapons	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public Order Offences	459	22	85	15	12	11	1	23
Sexual Offences	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Theft Offences (ex. Burg and Robb)	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against the Person	231	9	55	23	19	4	3	11
Incident (not a crime)	235	14	42	15	25	11	2	16

Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (% change compared to 2020/21)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	Alt Sub Culture	Other
Burglary Dwelling	-100%							
Criminal Damage and Arson	37%	67%	25%		-100%			-100%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	-71%		-100%	-100%				
Personal Robbery	50%		0%	-100%				
Possession of Weapons	300%	0%						
Public Order Offences	-5%	-19%	85%	67%	-14%	38%		-21%
Sexual Offences				-100%				0%
Theft Offences (ex. Burg and Robb)	150%	-100%	-50%	0%				
Vehicle Offences			-100%					
Violence Against the Person	-3%	-64%	12%	109%	0%	100%		-35%
Incident (not a crime)	14%	27%	-24%	36%	-4%	57%	0%	-43%

Positive outcomes

Offences with a positive outcome between Sep21-Aug22 accounted for 11% of outcomes, which is ten percentage points lower than the 21% recorded in the same period 20/21. It is considered that a decrease in positive outcomes for hate crime could be contributing to the lack of reporting - if people do not feel confident in the process, they may be less likely to report.

See recommendations 10, 11, 12

Repeat Victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation is highest amongst females of mixed ethnicity, and in males, those of 'other' ethnic backgrounds.
- The rate of repeat offending for both male and female is highest among Asian offenders
- Black female offenders are overrepresented compared to the latest census rate.

See recommendation 4

Short term performance

Comparing the period Jun-Aug 2022 with the same period in 2021, occurrences decreased by 21% (-98 occurrences). The city centre experienced the largest volume of occurrences (73), but also the largest volume decrease since the previous year (-28 occurrences).

Partnership response

There are a number of factors connected to the partnership response to hate crime which are likely to have contributed to the short term decrease in reported crime. Nottingham City Council's dedicated Hate Crime Officer role has remained vacant since the previous post holder left in 2021, meaning the work of this role has temporarily ceased. (See recommendation 11). There have also been changes to staffing across Police and Council teams involved in hate crime investigation and support, meaning that there has been a lack of momentum in work streams. As colleagues have now been allocated, there is some evidence of progress, including a newly created Hate Crime tactical meeting, supported by analytical resource from the Community Protection Intelligence Team. A further area that has suffered is the Hate Crime & Community Partnerships Board meeting, which is a sub-group of the CDP, but which has not met for a number of months. A renewal of this group and a refresh of the terms of reference in light of current findings would offer an ideal opportunity to refocus the partnership's work on hate crime.

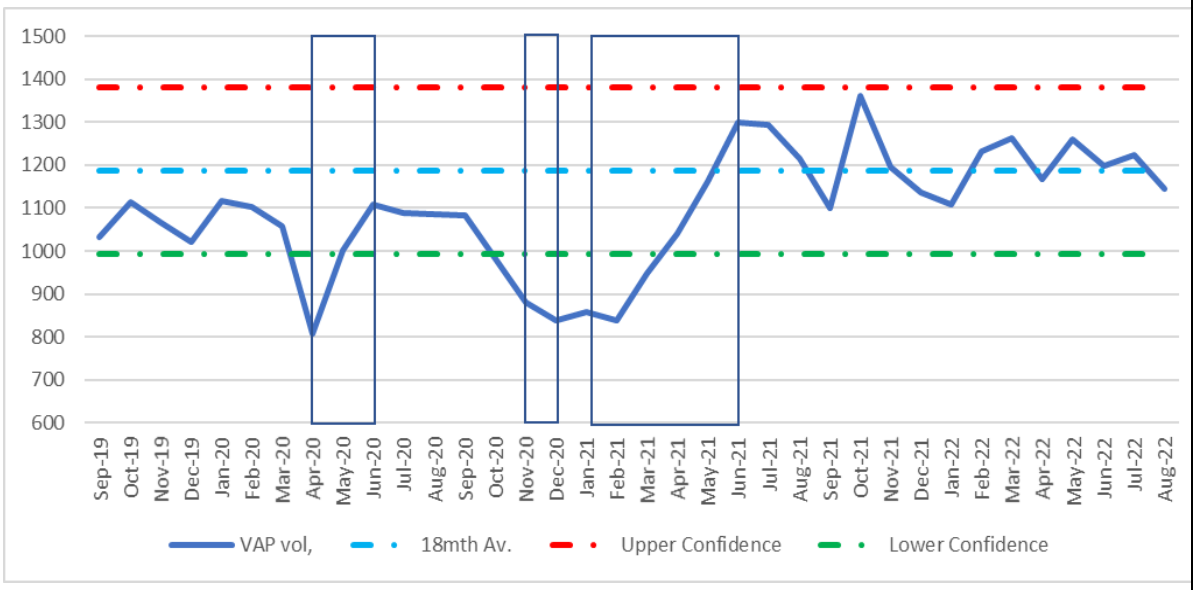
See recommendation 12

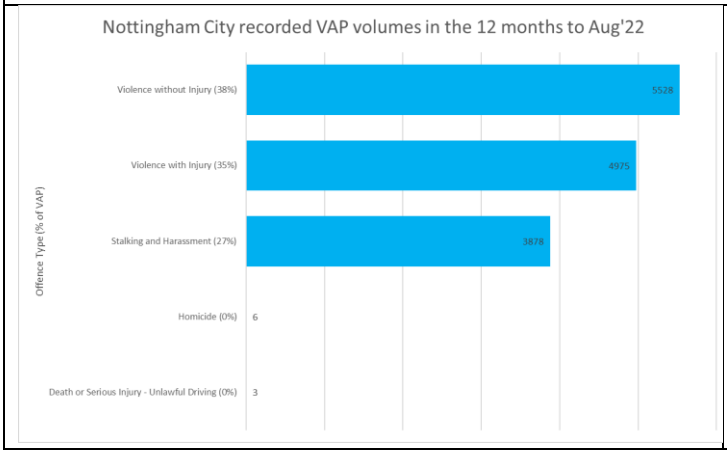
5.4 Serious Violence, comprising Violence Against the Person and Knife Crime[22]

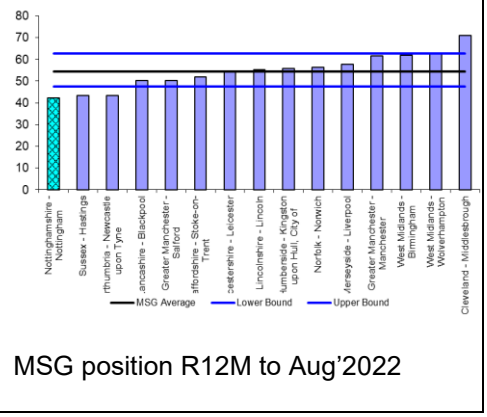
Key Findings

- There are long, medium and short term increases of VAP offences in the periods analysed
- Violence without injury is the largest VAP strand accounting for 38% of VAP offences
- Nottingham's performance in the Most Similar Group (MSG) is well below the average, despite the increases recorded.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points.

Violence Against the Person - Dashboard (figure 17)







MSG position R12M to Aug'2022

On a long term basis, VAP increased by 14% (+1,793 offences), with a total of 39,432 offences recorded for the period Sep19-Aug22.

[22] The definition of Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty also includes Domestic Violence, which is dealt with separately in this document, at section 5.1

Despite an increase, Nottingham City's rate of offending per 1000 of population remained well below average, with a rate of crimes of 42.2 crimes per 1000 population in 2021/22.

Sep21-Aug22 medium term figures show an increase of 16% (+1,945 offences) compared to the same period in 2020/21. In figure 17 a spike can be seen in reported offences in Sep-Oct 2021, which is a result of increased reporting of spiking incidents during that period, a subject which attracted national press coverage.

There were six homicides in 2021/22 which is the highest level in the past three years. Four of these homicides have knife crime qualifiers. Violence with injury saw the largest increase for the comparative periods, increasing by 38% (+1,402), and stalking & harassment decreased by 6% (-248). Violence without injury made up for 38% of violence offences, an increase of 16% (+772).

Geographically speaking, the City Centre experienced the largest volume of VAP crimes, and the largest volume increase, with 1,530 more offences. Outside of the city centre, Hyson Green & Arboretum experienced the largest volume of VAP offences (although also the largest volume decrease of all the areas), whereas the largest volume increase was seen in the Dales ward.

Figure 18: R12M VAP offences by ward

	R12M - Aug21	R12M - Aug22	Volume +/-	%change
ASPLEY	847	889	42	5%
BASFORD	660	679	19	3%
BERRIDGE	626	726	100	16%
BESTWOOD	660	688	28	4%
BILBOROUGH	766	802	36	5%
BULWELL	769	834	65	8%
BULWELL FOREST	550	535	-15	-3%
CASTLE	36	41	5	14%
CITY CENTRE	1362	2892	1530	112%
CLIFTON EAST	665	683	18	3%
CLIFTON WEST	194	214	20	10%
DALES	648	771	123	19%
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETU	1062	978	-84	-8%
LEEN VALLEY	244	233	-11	-5%
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	535	542	7	1%
MAPPERLEY	526	521	-5	-1%
MEADOWS	363	407	44	12%
RADFORD	484	502	18	4%
SHERWOOD	631	613	-18	-3%
ST ANNS	608	647	39	6%
WOLLATON WEST	209	193	-16	-8%
GRAND TOTAL	**12445**	**14390**	**1945**	**16%**

Positive outcomes

The positive outcomes rate in 2021/22 was 10%, a decrease from the 12% recorded in 2020/21. As with other crime types, the most common reason for a case to remain unresolved is victim declining/withdrawing support, despite that fact that the proportions have decreased.

For the majority of VAP offences, victims knew the offender, with 64% of crimes being perpetrated by a partner or ex-partner.

Repeat victimisation / offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation for Asian females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for males of Mixed ethnic backgrounds.
- The rate of repeat offending for Females where their ethnicity is described as 'Other' is greater than any other ethnic group
- For Male offenders the rate was higher for those with Mixed ethnic backgrounds.
- Black male offenders are overrepresented when compared to the latest census results.

See recommendation 4

Short term

A comparison of Jun-Aug22 with the same period in 2021 shows a decrease of 6% in offence volumes, however this is an increase of 9% compared to the same period in 2020. The highest volume offence type in this period was Violence without Injury (1,520 offences or 1% increase). The short term reduction recorded was the result of a 24% decrease (-270 offences) in Stalking & Harassment offences.

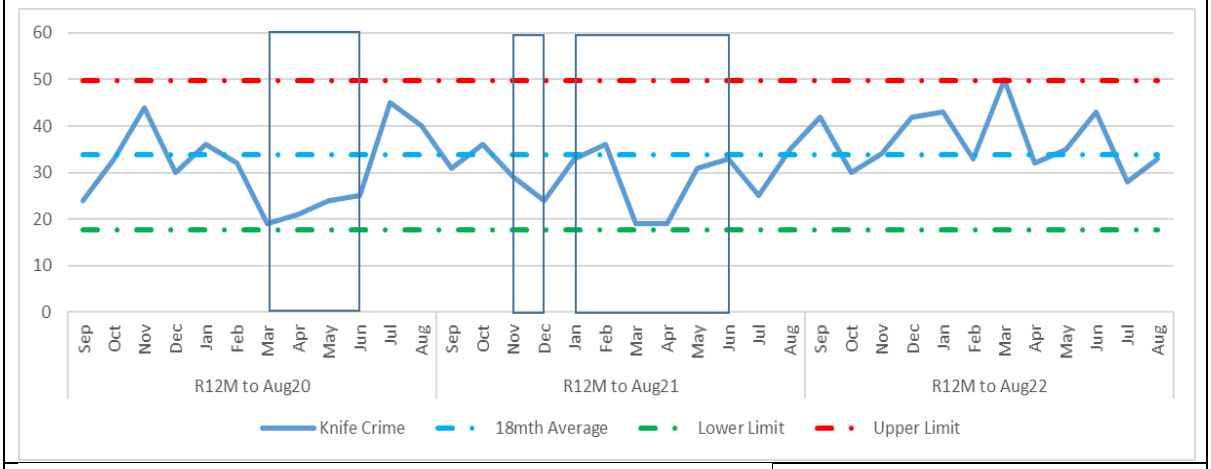
The short term trends follow the medium term trends in that the city centre experienced the largest offence volume (593 offences) and the largest volume increase was seen in the Dales ward (+38 offences).

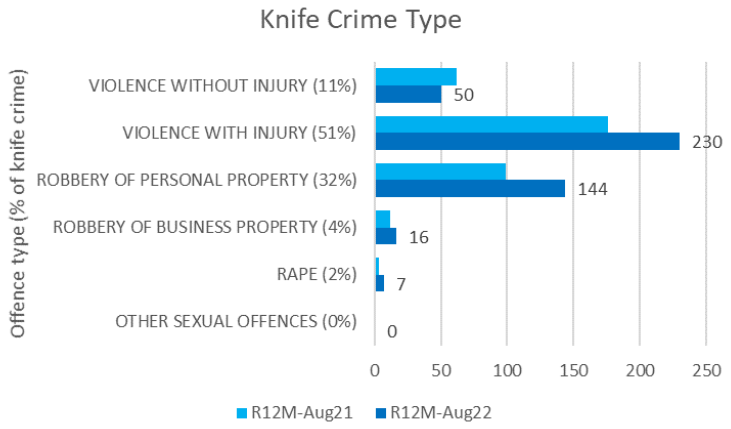
Knife Crime as a sub-set of Serious Violence[23]

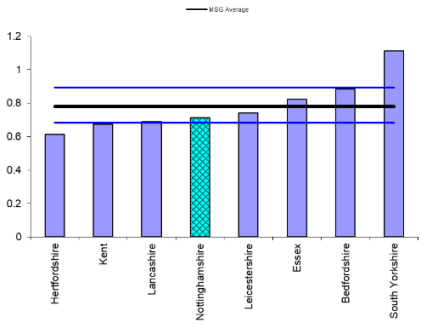
Key Findings

- There are long, medium and short term increases of knife crime offences, although these type of offences make up just 1% of all crime reported in Nottingham City.
- Most offences fall into the categories of Violence with Injury (52%) and Personal Robbery (31%)
- Nottinghamshire's knife crime rates are seen to be below average for the Most Similar Group (MSG).
- Medium term positive outcomes reduced by five percentage points

Knife Crime - Dashboard (figure 19)







MSG position R12M to Mar'2022

The recording of knife crime has recently undergone a national change to ensure consistency in recording, and records back to 2019 have been converted, so all data within this assessment is based on the new recording criteria. It is important to consider that offences classed as knife crime may include other weapons or sharp implements (i.e. screwdriver or scissors) and will also include offences where a use of a knife may have been threatened or anticipated, but a weapon not necessarily observed.

[23] Note that CDP methodology is utilised in analysis to create this report, which may differ from Nottinghamshire Police methodology.

Between Sep19-Aug22 a total of 1198 offences were recorded, with a long term increase of 12% in Sep21-Aug22 compared to Sep19-Aug20.

There are five key crime types associated with Knife Crime offences - rape, robbery of personal property, robbery of business property, violence with injury and violence without injury. Figure 19 above shows a breakdown of these crime types in the bar chart to the bottom left.

The flow chart at figure 19 above shows the monthly volume and trend of knife related offences. The trend shows that the average monthly volume of offences has increased to 33.7 per month over the previous 18 months to Aug22, from a figure of 29.2 in the 18 months to Aug21. This increasing trend looks set to remain since the average over the last 12 months is 37.1 offences per month.

Geographical analysis

The City Centre saw the largest volume of knife crime in the twelve months to August 2022, with a total of 74 offences. This area also saw the largest volume increase, although as the previous year encompassed some of the lockdown periods, an increase was expected. Outside of the city centre, the ward with the highest volume of offences is Hyson Green & Arboretum.

The rate of positive outcomes for knife offences in 21/22 was 14%, which is a decrease of five percentage points since 20/21. 62 offences resulted in a charge and in 130 cases no suspect was identified.

In 40% of cases victims identified the offender as a stranger, whilst 14% identified them as an acquaintance, and 6% as a spouse or partner.

Repeat victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation is relatively low
- For females, the rate of repeat victimisation is highest amongst those from white backgrounds
- For males, the rate of repeat victimisation is highest amongst those of Asian ethnicity.
- The rate of repeat offending for females identified as from 'Other' ethnic groups is highest
- For males the rate is highest for those who are black.
- Male and female offenders from mixed ethnic backgrounds, and black male offenders are overrepresented when compared with the latest census results.

See recommendations 4 and 14

Short term

In the short term, offence volumes increased by 8% (8 more offences). The highest volume offences type in this period was Violence with Injury with 60 offences, this is a 5% increase or 3 more offences when compared to the same period in 2021.

Hyson Green & Arboretum experienced the largest offence volume with 14 offences in the short term - 1 fewer offence than the previous year. The largest volume increase was seen in Lenton & Wollaton East, with 7 more offences.

Domestic Homicide Reviews

As the Community Safety Partnership, the Crime & Drugs Partnership is under a duty to complete Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) when it is deemed a person has died as a result of domestic violence. The aim of the review process is to identify lessons and share good practice to prevent future deaths. In Nottingham

City, the number of DHRs carried out between 2011/12 and 2022/23 (YTD)[24] is 17. For the current 2022/23 financial year, 4 DHRs have already been commenced, which is the highest yearly figure since 2011/12, and notwithstanding that only 2/3 of the year has passed.

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 proposes introducing Offensive Weapons Homicide Reviews, which will place a further duty on local authorities for homicides where weapons such as guns and knives are used. A pilot is currently underway in several local authority areas, which will be followed by full implementation of the duty on the passing of the aforementioned Act.

Serious Violence Duty

As part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, the government is imposing a new Serious Violence Duty on local authorities, police, fire & rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities, which is scheduled to commence at the end of January 2023. This will require them to work together to assess the local problems associated with serious violence, and to produce and implement a strategy to respond to the identified issues.

Locally, a response strategy has been created by the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Unit (NNVRU) which outlines how the NNVRU will work with these wider partners and the community to deliver on the above objectives, and with a particular focus on children & young people under the age of 25 years.

Drawing on findings from the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment (new version due to be published in February 2023) partners will embark methods and work streams to implement the approach based on the following findings:

- Perpetrators of serious violence are often also victims and may have experienced trauma
- Strong support for trauma informed practice, recognising the above
- Young people may be immersed in a chaotic and complex environment which impacts their behaviour
- Advocacy and support for young people could be improved
- There is a disproportionate number of those with SEND (Special educational needs & disability) within the justice system and at risk of being drawn into exploitation, gangs or violence
- Exclusion from school is a risk factor, with some educational establishments providing little focus on diverse needs
- A need to drive understanding from diverse communities by building trust
- Social media is seen as a driver of serious violence

Partners will work together to combine and streamline data, ensuring that there is consistency across products, and will commission ‘deep dives’ around particular areas of interest or concern arising from the refreshed SNA and other strategic products.

As the cost of living crisis impacts further on people, there is a risk that frustration and despair may drive people to violence as a means of expressing these emotions. The Serious Violence Duty will therefore be implemented at a pivotal time, providing partners with the tools and guidance to create a robust response.

See recommendation 13

[24] Figures calculated using financial years

6. Anti-Social Behaviour

Key points

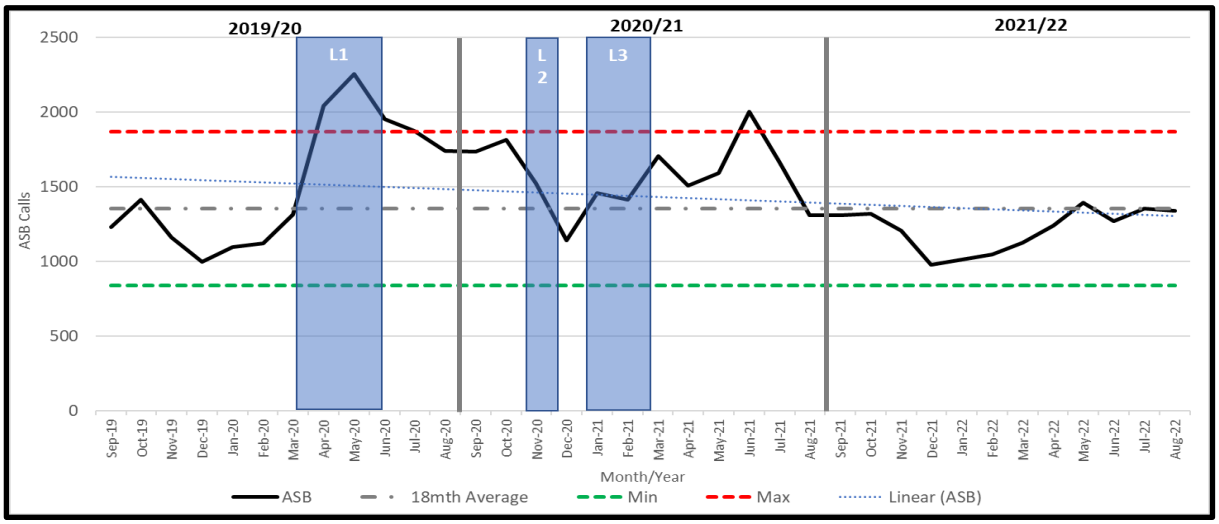
- Long and medium term decreases of 20% and 23% respectively.
- ASB reports during 2021/22 were below the three-year average and have since plateaued around the baseline.
- 'Other' ASB is now the predominant category being reported, followed by Noise
- Youth ASB is the category of ASB which has remained most consistent during the relevant time period

Figure 20 Comparison table of ASB

	Sep19-Aug20	Sep20-Aug21	Sep21-Aug22	Long term		Medium term	
				Volume +/-	%change	Volume +/-	%change
ASB	18186	18857	14589	-3597	-20%	-4268	-23%

The line graph (figure 21) depicts ASB calls by month for the three-year period with the three main lockdown periods also displayed for context. The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on ASB reporting are well documented, with the majority of Covid-19 breaches being recorded as ASB incidents, contributing to the peaks seen in 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 21: Three-year trend of Police ASB calls



**L = Lockdown*

Medium term

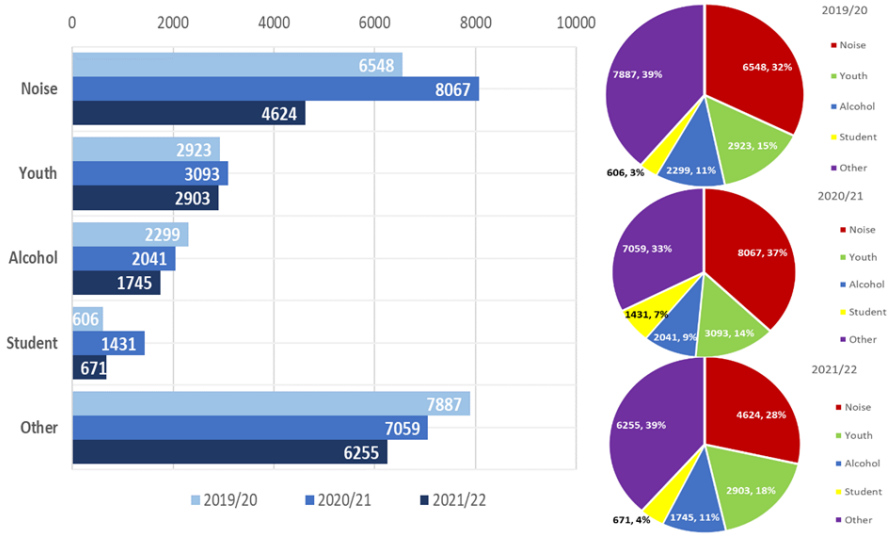
In the medium term, ASB has reduced by 23% or 4,268 incidents. The table below shows the breakdown of the type of ASB incidents that were recorded, and demonstrates that Student and Noise related ASB are the types most reduced during the medium term. Noise incidents as a proportion of all ASB tags have reduced from 37% in 2020/21 to 28% in 2021/22. Youth related ASB reduced, but by only 6%, with Youth related ASB accounting for 18% of all ASB in 2021/22, a slight increase from previous periods.

Figure 22: Comparison of ASB categories for the medium-term comparison

ASB	2020/21	2021/22	Change	
			Volume	%
Noise	8067	4624	-3443	-43%
Youth	3093	2903	-190	-6%
Alcohol	2041	1745	-296	-15%
Student	1431	671	-760	-53%
Other	7059	6255	-804	-11%
Total ASB Incidents	**18857**	**14589**	**-4268**	**-23%**
Total ASB by Category*	**21691**	**16198**	**-5493**	**-25%**

For the 2021/22 period, 'Other' ASB comprises the highest number of ASB tags. The charts at figure 23 show how the proportion of noise related ASB has reduced, and the proportion of 'Other' ASB has increased. For more details on student related ASB, please see the 'Partnership Tasking' section at page 36, and the 'Student Living Strategy' section at page 35.

Figure 23: Volume and proportion of ASB by year



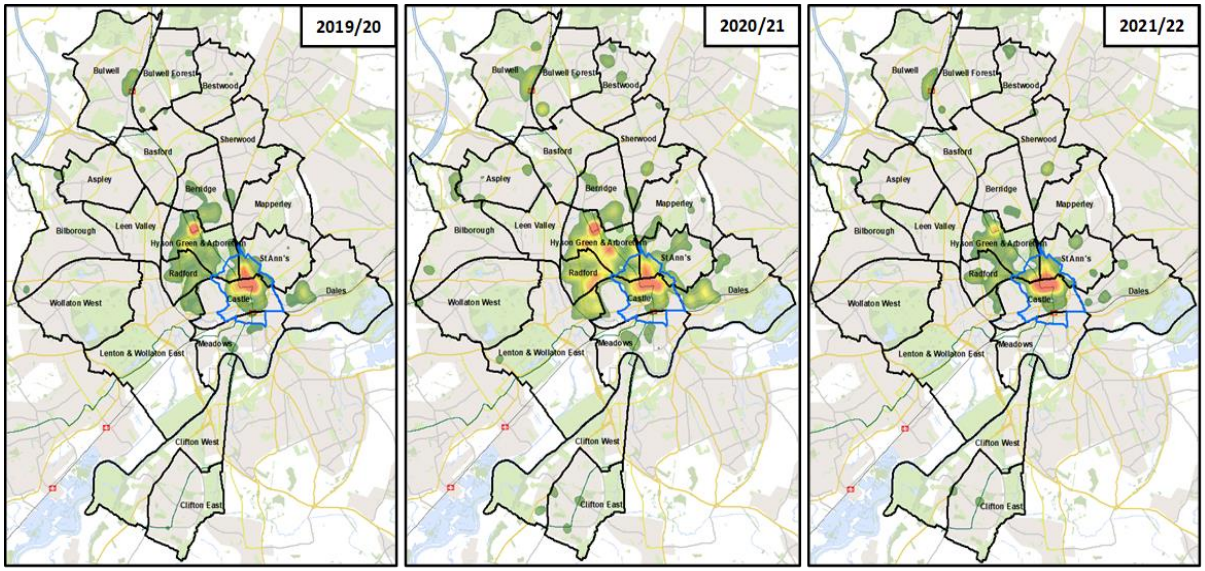
It is likely that calls relating to begging are contributing to the rise in 'Other' ASB offences, and as external factors such as the cost of living crisis contribute to the economic situation of residents, it is likely that further increases in this area of ASB may be anticipated in the year ahead.

See recommendation 16

Geographical impact

Figure 24 provides a heat map representation of areas impacted by ASB. It is seen that during the pandemic period, ASB became more prevalent in the neighbourhoods as people remained at home, where as post lockdown, reporting has gravitated back to the city centre once more. In 2021/22 'Other' ASB accounted for 41% of calls in the city centre, followed by Noise with 31% of incidents.

Figure 24: Heat maps of Police ASB calls by year



Outside of the city centre, the wards which experience the largest volume of ASB reporting are Hyson Green & Arboretum, Bulwell, and Radford, indicated in the map to the right (figure 25).

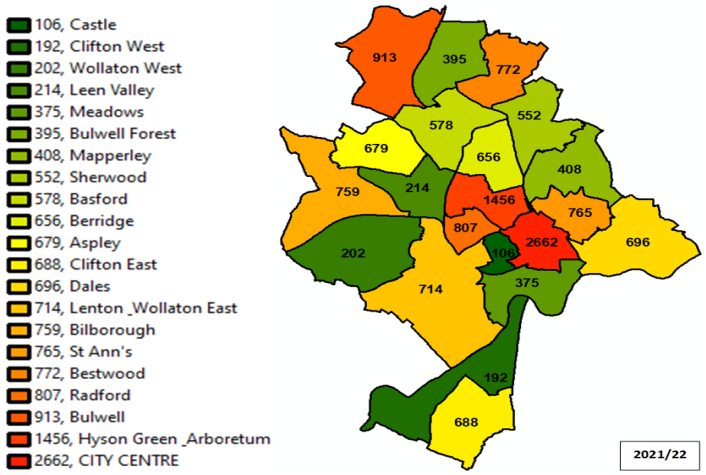


Figure 25: Graduated colour and volume of Police ASB calls by ward for 2021/22

With the exception of the city centre, every ward across the city has experienced a reduction in ASB calls in the medium term. The largest reduction was seen in Hyson Green & Arboretum ward, despite this, the area remains the ward most impacted by ASB outside of the city centre. Bestwood ward experienced the smallest reduction, and is the ward which experienced the fourth largest volume of ASB in 2021/22.

See recommendation 15

Figure 26: ASB ward comparison

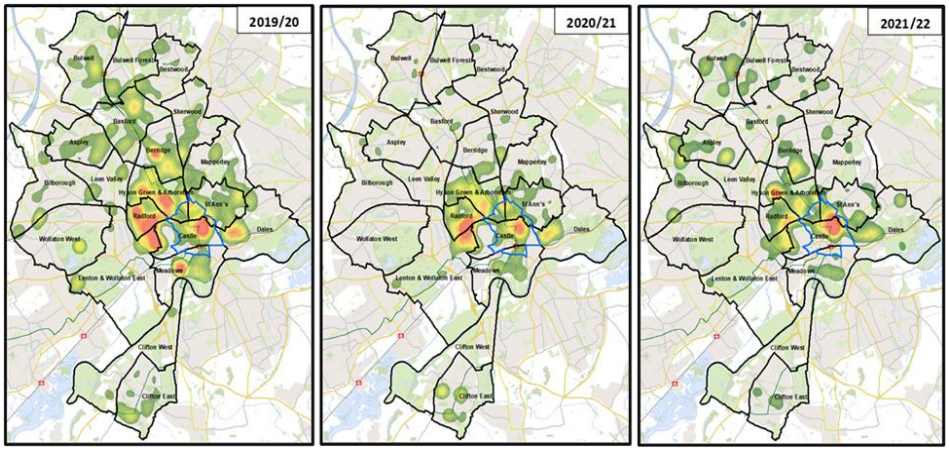
Ward	2020/21	2021/22	Change		ASB trend by month (Sep21-Aug22)
			Volume	%	
Aspley	754	679	-75	-10%	
Basford	711	578	-133	-19%	
Berridge	756	656	-100	-13%	
Bestwood	787	772	-15	-2%	
Bilborough	867	759	-108	-12%	
Bulwell	1025	913	-112	-11%	
Bulwell Forest	520	395	-125	-24%	
Castle	188	106	-82	-44%	
City Centre	2562	2662	100	4%	
Clifton East	778	688	-90	-12%	
Clifton West	266	192	-74	-28%	
Dales	1059	696	-363	-34%	
Hyson Green & Arboretum	2481	1456	-1025	-41%	
Leen Valley	306	214	-92	-30%	
Lenton & Wollaton East	1210	714	-496	-41%	
Mapperley	698	408	-290	-42%	
Meadows	568	375	-193	-34%	
Radford	1487	807	-680	-46%	
Sherwood	655	552	-103	-16%	
St Ann's	928	765	-163	-18%	
Wollaton West	251	202	-49	-20%	
Total	**18857**	**14589**	**-4268**	**-23%**	

Nottingham City Council Flare data

Nottingham City Council also takes reports of ASB, collated using the Flare system. Data from Flare showed a long term reduction of 3%, and a slight increase in the medium term of 7%. This may be partly contributed to by a data recording issue that was identified to have affected the last six months of 2021. All Flare incidents are seen to be related to Noise reporting, with 'music' specified in 38% of cases.

Conversely to the Police recorded ASB heat maps, Flare heat maps (figure 27) show ASB spread across the city in 2019/20, before being concentrated towards the city centre and surrounding wards during the main pandemic period. This may be caused by the large number of Covid-19 related ASB calls that were seen during the pandemic, and which were predominantly reported to Police, as well as reports of student ASB in the Radford, Lenton & Wollaton East, and Hyson Green & Arboretum wards. The third map in the series indicates ASB incidents reported to the council are now impacting again in the wider wards of the city.

Figure 27: Heat maps of Flare ASB calls by year



Student related ASB[25]

Nottingham City has a large student population, contributing vibrancy and innovation to the city. Approximately 1 in 8 of the population of Nottingham are students, the majority of whom live, study and work in their respective communities with no issues. A minority of ASB incidents are attributed to students, usually noise or alcohol related, and typically associated with key dates in the academic year[26] (Welcome week at the start of Autumn term, post exam period in summer etc.). These incidents can cause distress and disruption to permanent residents, and therefore the local authority and both universities work closely together to tackle student related ASB using a mixture of education, encouragement and enforcement. Partners meet on a fortnightly basis to plan & prepare for mitigation and management of problems, and this has contributed to a reduction in volumes of reported student ASB.

In the medium term, student related ASB has decreased by 53%. Where it does occur, it predominantly impacts during Night Time Economy hours and at weekends. Whilst much student ASB occurs in the city centre (16%), neighbourhoods with higher student populations are also affected, specifically Lenton & Wollaton East, with 24% of student related ASB occurring in this ward.

(See student living strategy at section 6.1 below)

6.1 Student Living Strategy

Nottingham is home to two established universities (University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University), giving rise to a high student population and a vibrant city atmosphere. Full time students account for around 1 in 8 of the population of the city, making up a significant proportion of our citizens, and therefore their time as Nottingham citizens is important, not only in terms of their experience whilst in Nottingham, but also for the wider community of which they form a part.

In recognition of the many issues which impact on students, and how they interact with the city, work has taken place between multiple partners to develop a 'Student Living Strategy', which has identified some key themes for focus, which will aim to improve the experience of the Nottingham student, and at the same time improving the ways in which student and non-student citizens interact and experience one another.

The Strategy is broadly split into three key areas, focussing on accommodation, encouraging neighbourliness and a contribution to a clean & sustainable environment, and working to improve graduate retention and promotion of community cohesion.

The Strategy is due to be published for consultation in early 2023, and it is anticipated that a high level of engagement with residents' groups and student groups alike will take place.

The Crime & Drugs Partnership will support the work of the Student Living Strategy, and relevant partners work to deliver the actions arising, with that aim of having a positive impact on community safety and community cohesion, particularly in those areas with higher student populations.

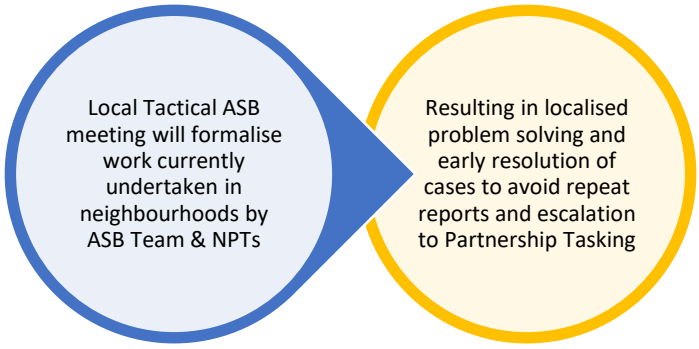
[25] Student related ASB can be captured through reports 'tagged' as student related, but additional work is undertaken to use a word search formula to identify records that are student related. This method has limitations and figures are likely to be an underestimate.

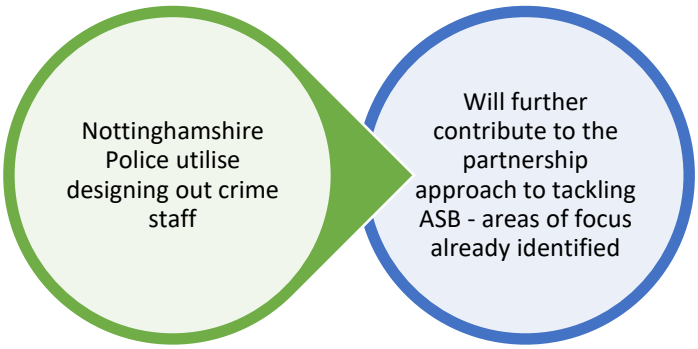
6.2 Partnership Tasking

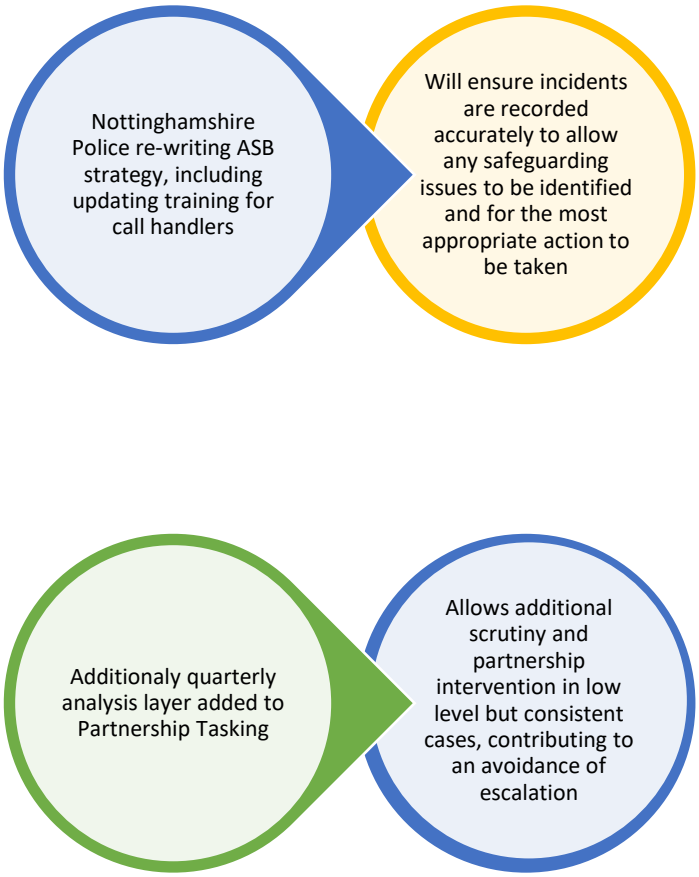
As part of the formal response to Anti-Social Behaviour in Nottingham City, Partnership Tasking convenes a number of key partners including Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire Police, Nottingham City Homes, Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue to provide a robust response to ASB and other thematic issues as raised by partners. The Partnership Tasking process has functioned well for a number of years, evolving during the Covid-19 pandemic in response to the changing nature of ASB, and with the partnership response contributing to the recent decline in the number of ASB reports.

In the area of student ASB, reporting shows a marked improvement from 2021. Although as the new university term has begun some wards have begun to see rises in the levels of student ASB, the rises are small, which is an encouraging sign that the preparation and operational plans being implemented by partners are having a positive effect. Combined with the medium and longer term actions proposed by the Student Living Strategy (discussed in the previous section), it is assessed that the impact of student ASB on other residents will be minimised and more manageable than in previous years.

The following graphics indicate some of the work undertaken / planned around Partnership Tasking and the tackling of ASB in the City area.







These additional interventions are aimed at accelerating the recent downward trend in ASB, and maintaining the confidence in the tasking process, whereby only the most serious cases are escalated to tasking, after all other interventions have failed.

A further development will be to incorporate graffiti tasking into partnership tasking in future, which will save officer time and allow for collaboration, a joined up approach and the sharing of new ideas to tackle this issue. Although categorised as a cleansing issue for the purposes of the local authority, graffiti is anti-social and impacts on the wider environment, making its inclusion into the tasking process a natural fit.

7. Tensions Monitoring

Community Protection has used a Tensions Monitoring framework since 2019 to capture community tensions, issues and concerns across the city and to allow for a strategic response where required. The product underwent a revamp in 2021 to increase user friendliness and to highlight themes and risk more clearly, utilising a three-month dataset and additional analysis. The document is shared with trusted stakeholders to ensure a robust partnership response where required on any issues or trends.

Between Sep21-Aug22 41 tensions were recorded, which is a decrease from the 93 seen in the previous year. This decrease is not thought to be due to a lack of tensions and risks in the city area, but rather a symptom of recent staff turnover and lack of corporate memory regarding the process and how to use it. An action has been taken by the Community Protection Intelligence team to create a training input around the Tensions Monitoring process in order that this can be cascaded to all relevant teams, and an input has already been provided to the recently formed Residents Development team to kick start this awareness raising.

Thematically, the areas with most tensions reported were Civil/Political Unrest with 12 reports (e.g. politically motivated graffiti or issues in the community regarding perceived differences in treatment), followed by Disruptive Activism with 10 (e.g. protests).

Some of the themes emerging from the Tensions Monitoring process in 21/22 are explored in more detail throughout this document, but in broad terms, the below are worthy of note as impacting on Nottingham City:

Covid-19	Although dramatically reduced, Covid-19 tensions remained with anti-vaccinations leaflets being posted through citizens' doors and targeted communication to the Director of Public Health
Ukraine	Since the annex of the Crimea in 2014 there have been fears of elevated tensions around Ukrainian groups, which contains both pro and anti-Russian factions. These fears were heightened following the invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Any need around political support was dealt with via the City Council Leader's Office and a Resettlement Team has assisted with the development of an action plan for Ukrainian citizens. Narratives around the wording used to describe those fighting in the war on Ukraine, and those fleeing it may be different from wording used to describe individuals in similar situations from other parts of the world. This has the potential to cause upset and unrest amongst other communities, and could spark tensions.
Graffiti	Mostly reporting offensive graffiti A monthly graffiti meeting was created to tackle some of the issues, which has now been incorporated into Partnership Tasking (see section 6.2)
Extremism	Minimal reported tensions in this area, although there were possible tensions reported between Hindu and Muslim communities following a social media circulation.
Migration	Concerns re tensions between refugees and those being resettled under the ARAP scheme (see resettlement at section 11), also fears around safety. Local concerns around access to services due to increasing numbers of refugee accommodation in the city, and risks around increases in hate crime are noted. There have also been protests from Hong Kong community groups, petitioning Nottingham City Council to sever links with China, as has been done with Russia.

Emerging themes

The following are noted as themes which may feature in Tensions Monitoring in the coming year, or be anticipated to cause a rise in linked tensions.

Census data - Further Census 2021 data is due for publication in November 2022, with the results around ethnicity expected to show an increase in the number of minority ethnic residents in the city. It is possible that far right groups within the East Midlands will seek to exploit these results, which could impact on Nottingham City

Tensions between Hindu, Sikh & Muslim communities - Following regional disturbances and mounting tensions after the cricket Asia Cup match between India and Pakistan on 28th August, concerns have been raised around potential community divisions in Nottingham as a result of a subsequently cancelled visit to Nottingham by a speaker from India's BJP party. Action was taken to mitigate the risks around this event, and the partnership engaged in dialogue and engagement with these communities to provide reassurance, however concerns remain around the risk of discord locally as widening divisions continue regionally.

Hong Kong - Following events at the Hong Kong consulate in Manchester, where pro-democracy protesters were subject to violence[27], some in the Hong Kong community in Nottingham feel unsettled, which could have an impact on existing tensions between the Chinese community and new arrivals from Hong Kong.

[27] Chinese diplomat involved in violence at Manchester consulate, MP says | Manchester | The Guardian

8. Substance Use

For the 2022 Strategic Assessment, findings regarding Substance Use in Nottingham City have been drawn from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) chapter for illicit alcohol and drugs, which was completed in summer 2022. The full analysis can be found in the published document here.

Unmet needs and service gaps:

- An estimated 63% of the people who use opiate and crack are aged 35-64, yet this cohort accounts for 81% of those accessing structured treatment for opiate and crack use. This suggests there is a potential unmet need in opiate and crack users aged under 35 years.
- Of those aged 15-24 who use opiate and crack in Nottingham City, 93% are not accessing structured treatment.
- Reported drug use is highest among 16-19 and 20-24 year-olds but these age groups account for only 8% of people in structured treatment in Nottingham. There is a potential gap within service provision for this age group.
- Data indicates that 'Mixed' ethnicity groups are underrepresented in treatment. There is a potential gap within service provision for this cohort.
- There is an unmet treatment need of 74% for alcohol dependent citizens aged 18 and over. This equates to up to 3,800 dependent drinkers who could benefit from specialist treatment.
- There is an unmet treatment need of 82% for alcohol-dependent adults who are living with children.

Knowledge gaps:

- Substance misuse prevalence estimates of drug use in Nottingham City are based on household surveys, which means they do not include the homeless community. Therefore, we have a limited understanding of the prevalence of substance misuse within this cohort; however, the creation of the Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment Team will allow a better future understanding.
- There is a lack of detailed insight into the reasons why people drop out of treatment.
- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic upon substance misuse patterns remains unknown to some extent. This will become clearer as more up to date datasets and survey results are published.
- More accurate data is required on trends and patterns of substance use across various ethnic groups in order to tailor provision to these communities.
- More accurate population data for those who identify as LGBTQ+ is required to better understand whether service provision is matching the need of these communities.
- The data source for prevalence of opiate and crack use is outdated and a refreshed estimate would allow more accurate understanding of unmet need.
- The trends and patterns of substance use among students is not clear. As the estimated number of students using substances (11,800) is high, there needs to be a focus on understanding the level of need among this population.
- Real-time surveillance of drug-related deaths would improve ability to determine and respond to risks in a timely manner.

A number of recommendations arising from the JSNA chapter can be found within the above link, and will not be duplicated within this document. The wider context of substance use sees some significant changes both nationally and locally.

National developments

The Dame Carol Black Review - Dame Carol Black's review of drug policy in England[28] looked at challenges around drug supply and demand, with the second part of the review focusing on prevention, treatment and recovery, aiming to ensure vulnerable people with substance use problems get the support required to achieve recovery. The review also set out 32 recommendations for change, to improve the effectiveness of drug prevention and treatment, and to help more people recover from dependence.

From harm to hope - The government's 'From Harm to Hope' strategy sets out a 10 year plan for real change, with an ambition to reduce overall use towards a historic 30 year low[29], using a combined approach of tackling supply chains whilst simultaneously reducing demand by increasing the numbers of those using substances into treatment, and deterring recreational drug use. This national strategy is a response to the Dame Carol Black Review, and will provide local authorities with a guide from which they can look to implement local initiatives. Local authorities will be responsible for working together on the long term priorities, with development of a local outcomes framework to measure progress against these key strategic aims.

As part of the plan to reduce demand for drugs and in particular, recreational drug use, the government have published a white paper titled 'Swift, Certain, Tough: New consequences for drug possession'[30] which sets out a tiered approach to tackling those found in possession of drugs who do not have a dependence and for whom treatment would be the most relevant intervention. The approach focuses on the policing & criminal justice approach, using punishment as a deterrence, with options for drug awareness courses for first time offenders (not dissimilar to the current approach to speeding offences).

Local developments

Nottingham Substance Use Strategic Partnership - The Local Substance Use Strategic Partnership (Combatting Drugs Partnership) will provide assurance that Nottingham has a coordinated, evidence-based, visible and effective system-wide approach to substance use in line with statutory responsibilities. The group will lead on collating insight and intelligence, developing and owning a joint strategy for Nottingham, the commissioning of high quality services, and system stewardship and coordination. As the group is relatively young, several steps will need to take place to fully establish the group and its work, not least the coordination of a joint needs assessment of local evidence, and the implementation of a local outcomes framework, for which the group will be responsible.

Substance Use commissioning review - To ensure that Nottingham's local substance use treatment and recovery system takes a 'whole family and systems approach', achieving the best health & wellbeing outcomes for the Nottingham population, Nottingham City's Public Health team is currently undertaking a strategic commissioning review of a number of functions within the wider drug and alcohol treatment and recovery system. This will ensure there is a robust partnership approach to tackling the problems

[28] Department of Health and Social Care, Independent Report, Review of Drugs: phases two report, (2021) - Review of drugs part two: prevention, treatment, and recovery - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[29] HM Government, From harm to hope, A 10 year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives, (2021) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1079147/From_harm_to_hope_PDF.pdf

[30] Home Office, Swift, Certain, Tough' new consequences for drug possession, (2022) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091385/Swift__Certain__Tough_-_New_consequences_for_drug_possession__official_.pdf

associated with drug & alcohol use in Nottingham, and will build on existing good practice, investing in and improving treatment, employment, housing and the experiences of those with dependencies in the criminal justice system. The findings of this review will inform the recommissioning and procurement of services including adult drug & alcohol services in community and the criminal justice system, drug & alcohol treatment for young people, family support, and specialist needle exchange, harm reduction and sexual health services for vulnerable populations.

Confidential Inquiry Review Group and drug related deaths - Drug poisoning deaths in England have been rising year on year since 2012 and in 2021 reached a record high[31]. Locally, Nottingham drug poisoning deaths have mirrored this trend. The Confidential Inquiry Review Group (CIRG) conducts reviews and monitoring around drug related deaths in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City, monitoring real time drug related death alerts to explore patterns and trends, whilst also conducting in depth reviews into confirmed drug related deaths to identify learning and improve best practice. The group is responsible for making recommendations regarding the delivery of drug services and targeted interventions to reduce risks, promoting action across the partnership to respond to trends and patterns where necessary. Risks and recommendations are escalated to the Nottingham Substance Use Strategic Partnership and the Nottinghamshire Substance Misuse Board[32]

Following a lengthy hiatus caused by disruption related to Covid-19, the CIRG resumed meetings in June 2022, and is now coordinated by the Nottingham City Public Health team. The group has subsequently created closer links to existing adult death reviews, allowing for a more joined up approach with Safeguarding Adult Reviews and Domestic Homicide Reviews, and in future closer working is planned with mental health services to further inform its work. Further, options for drug related death surveillance systems are being explored which would aim to improve the quality of data collected by the group, and the response times to any clusters of deaths that may occur.

Currently, the group is undertaking reviews into confirmed drug related deaths that occurred between 2020-2022 to identify themes or learning that may help to prevent future deaths in Nottingham.

Continuity of Care - Referring back to the national 'From Harm to Hope' strategy, the national ambition for continuity of care, is that by the end of 2024-25, every offender who has a dependency should have access to a treatment place. This will require local authorities engaging with key partners including police, prison health care providers and probation, to optimise access to treatment for such individuals, and ensure that there is a shared understanding of how improved health and reoffending outcomes can be delivered for this cohort.

In the shorter term, the national ambition is that by 2023, 3 in 4 prison leavers should be engaged in treatment three weeks after their release. Using data from the Public Health Outcomes Framework C20 indicator[33], Nottingham had a continuity of care rate of 31% for 2021/22, with a target of 75% to be achieved by 2023, which indicates that significant progress will need to be achieved in order to meet this ambition.

[31] 2021 is the latest data available

[32] It should be noted that these two groups are currently being restructured following the mandatory creation of 'Combatting Drugs Partnerships'

[33] Measures the number of adult offenders who have a continuing treatment needs on discharge from prison and who are successfully engaged in local community treatment services.

9. Vulnerability, exploitation and safeguarding

Slavery Exploitation Team 2021-2022

Since its inception, the Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) has continually worked to strengthen the partnership approach to the identification, prevention and management of cases of vulnerability & exploitation. The team is regarded a 'leading light' in academic circles and a review in 2021 of police forces nationally saw Nottingham as 'best practice' in tackling slavery and exploitation due to the SERAC process which is owned and chaired by the team.

The team continues to deliver workshops and awareness raising sessions to internal and external partners, and the launch of the Safeguarding Gateway in August 2021 provided a mechanism for teams to refer cases where there is a concern for safeguarding or welfare of citizens. The team liaise with multiple agencies including police and adult/child safeguarding to gather intelligence, driving a multi-agency response to protect vulnerable citizens through triage and referral to appropriate escalation routes.

The team has paired with academics at the University of Nottingham's Rights Lab, sharing data on vulnerability and exploitation to contribute to a research project on the intersection between cognitive impairment and exploitation in Nottinghamshire. Further, joint work with Nottinghamshire Police has led to days of action targeting specific businesses and sectors where exploitation may be more common.

Case Study – Alan

Concerns were raised by NPT about a vulnerable adult Alan, whose property had been cuckooed. There had been a significant increase in ASB at the address and known drug dealers were thought to be operating from the address. Alan had been assaulted at the property and the known dealer was wanted for the assaults.
SET spoke to the NPT for fuller details and it was confirmed the perpetrator had been arrested. The officer also said Alan had been obstructive on a number of occasions when the police have been to the address but there were concerns of ongoing risk posed by the perpetrator's associates.

SET Actions:

- Contacted the accommodation support worker: Alan had asked for help when others were not present but there were no available empty properties. The support worker confirmed Alan had been frequently sleeping rough.
- Contacted Housing Aid to discuss and request a reassessment with a support letter from the caseworker (previously discharged duty as there was no solid evidence or disclosures to police).
- Contacted social services to request mental health assessment and support – previous support ended due to non-engagement. Explained exploitation may have hindered engagement, agreed further assessment to reopen.
- Contacted hospital for history – previous attendances with unexplained injuries, self-harm and attempted suicides and had a large amount of cash.
- Case taken to multiagency SERAC.
- Accommodation support worker reported that associates of the main dealer had returned to the property and were staying there – police updated.

Case Outcomes:

- Via SERAC – risk around perpetrator, associates and area assessed. Appeal to housing aid to reinstate duty taking into account Alan's reasons for 'not engaging' and risk if he had. Safe areas identified by police.
- Housing Aid reinstated duty and secured permanent accommodation with local provider.
- Tenant engaging and accessing intense support through accommodation provider, forensic mental health and for substance misuse.
- Original property secured.

The work of the Slavery & Exploitation Team feeds into a wider partnership response around vulnerability and safeguarding, and highlights the importance of this issue as a theme which features in the work of all partners, even for those where it is not immediately obvious.

Risk around housing and homelessness is highlighted in the commentary on both cost of living crisis and resettlement, and so it is notable that the vulnerability most frequently seen in SET referrals is homelessness, followed by substance use and unemployment. It is highly likely that homelessness and subsequent wider issues will continue to impact on statutory partners in the coming year.

Partners from Nottingham City Homes have noted the vulnerability of older people in the context of the current housing and cost of living crisis, and have cited cases where family members have moved in with older relatives in sheltered or warden supervised accommodation. It is possible that older people may be more vulnerable to accommodation based exploitation due to their age, whether by family members or others. Partners have also raised concerns around the possibilities of mental health issues, or issues around Severe & Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) manifesting as a housing or homelessness issue due to the lack of accessibility to more suitable services. This would appear to be evidenced by the increase in begging and rough sleeping, often driven by other issues such as substance use, mental health and exploitation.

It is assessed that housing is a key area of vulnerability in Nottingham City, and that the true impact of the current crisis is not yet realised.

See recommendation 18

Safeguarding in Nottingham City has been impacted heavily by the pandemic, and as professionals re-enter people's homes, it is reported by the Safeguarding Adults Board that there are particular themes emerging. As people's lives become more complex, so too does the nature of abuse and neglect, manifesting in some instances as chronic abuse and self-neglect - these also being issues that can be expected to become more severe as the cost of living increase bites. Financial abuse and vulnerability are also likely to increase as the cost of living crisis worsens, potentially exacerbated by people's interaction with the DWP.

Transitional safeguarding is an area which the SAB are looking to explore, which advocates that the traditional model of safeguarding as 'adults' and 'children's' arenas is not suitable, and that a more fluid approach to safeguarding is required. Referring to Holmes & Smale (2018)[34] the following are reasons why a young person may need a more transitional approach to safeguarding:

- Adolescents may experience a range of risks & harms, requiring a distinctive safeguarding response
- Harm, and its effects, do not stop at the age of 18
- Many factors increasing a child's vulnerability persist into adulthood, resulting in unmet need and costly later interventions
- Safeguarding systems are governed by different statutory frameworks, which can make the transition to adulthood harder for young people facing risk
- Young people entering adulthood can experience a 'cliff edge' in terms of support

See recommendation 19

[34] Holmes & Smale, (2018) Transitional safeguarding - adolescence to adulthood - available via www.rip.org.uk

10. Prevent

In the 2021 CDP Strategic Assessment, the area of Prevent was deemed a high priority. Since this time, there has been national recognition of the risk in this area, resulting in Nottingham City being designated a Home Office Prevent Priority area in April 2022 and attracting funding as a result. This funding is utilised to provide resources to deliver Nottingham City's Prevent offer, namely a dedicated Prevent Coordinator and Prevent Education Officer. As part of this process, Nottingham City underwent a Prevent Benchmarking exercise which allowed for the identification of areas of good practice as well as those requiring focus, to ensure compliance with the Prevent statutory duty.

It was noted in the benchmarking exercise that the Channel Panel monthly meeting (an early intervention meeting to support people at risk of radicalisation) was a particular area of good practice in the City, and the Prevent Problem Solving process was also commended. Areas where additional focus is required include staff training, implementing a multi-agency steering group and creating a partnership plan to track delivery of the work around Prevent.

At the time of writing, the threat level to the UK on a national basis was substantial[35]. There are a number of threat narratives that could impact on the UK or Nottingham, including threats from Extreme Right Wing terrorism, Islamist terrorism, as well as the dangers of individuals being radicalised online - in particular Self-initiated terrorism (where the individual does not make these links via their local connections, but in isolation). Other theories and areas for concern include theories such as the Great Replacement theory[36], and the rise in home schooling, which leaves parents and children susceptible to alternative curriculums and a lack of exposure to critical thinking.

A number of factors impacting elsewhere in Nottingham City and nationally may impact on tensions in the population, and contribute to radicalised narratives within various sections of society. Nottingham is well documented as welcoming a number of asylum seekers, and refugees (including those from Ukraine) who are vulnerable and at increased risk of exploitation, and whose presence in the city may not be viewed favourably by local populations. Coupled with factors such as the cost of living crisis, energy crisis and housing shortages, there may be a heightened risk of any of the aforementioned narratives taking hold in communities - whether this is rooted in feelings of marginalisation, or patriotism.

The funding for Nottingham as a Prevent Priority area is reviewed on an annual basis, therefore there is a risk for Nottingham City that funding may cease, impacting on the ability of the Local Authority to manage the Prevent statutory duty and deliver a core offer. In mitigation, there are opportunities to develop partnership working with Nottinghamshire County Council and bid for funds to deliver bespoke work in identified areas across the whole county. It is noted that any such work delivered in this area will require support from the voluntary sector, and that working with these key partners will be essential to delivering on set objectives. Further, the Shawcross Review[37] will be published in due course[38], which may include recommendations around multi-year funding for Prevent Priority areas, allowing Nottingham City to embed its Prevent response longer term.

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[35] Terrorism and national emergencies: Terrorism threat levels - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[36] An ethno-nationalist theory that an indigenous European population is being replaced by non-European immigrants

[37] Independent Review of Prevent - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[38] A draft report was submitted to the Home Office in April 2022. No publication date is currently set.

Moving forward, the proposed Protect duty will also create an onus on local authorities to act to improve public security and to counter terrorism, which will require similar management to the Prevent duty.

See recommendations 20 & 21

11. Resettlement & refugees

Nottingham's diverse and vibrant community can be attributed in part to its welcoming of people from all backgrounds, cultures and experiences. These include those seeking refuge or asylum from other parts of the world, and for whom Nottingham is a place they can begin to rebuild their lives.

Homes for Ukraine scheme

On 24th February 2022 Russia's invasion of Ukraine commenced, displacing people from their homes in Ukraine who then became refugees. The government Homes for Ukraine scheme was unveiled in March 2022, allowing UK families to sponsor a Ukrainian national or family, in return for thankyou payments from the government.

At the time the scheme was announced, concerns were voiced around safeguarding of involved parties and longevity of the scheme, demand on resources and the potential for conflict and tensions between the Ukrainian community and other communities seeking resettlement. Partners and the voluntary sector have joined together to deliver the scheme within Nottingham and to provide support to Ukrainian citizens, however issues have been noted, which are expected to continue to impact in the city for the longer term.

- Evidence of fatigue amongst sponsors, some of whom report tensions within households, or feeling unsupported by the government
- Cost of living crisis and energy price increases adding financial pressure
- As a result of the above some sponsors being unwilling to continue their sponsorship, leaving families at risk of homelessness
- Lack of new sponsors joining the scheme to maintain provision
- As the war continues into the longer term, public support for Ukrainian refugees may taper

It is highly likely that the issues experienced in Nottingham City will be replicated across other local authority areas, and as demand for sponsors / resources increases, this could lead to higher demand for resettlement of Ukrainian refugees in Nottingham City, where access to support services and resources are more readily available. This in turn will impact on the limited resources available in Nottingham City, and increase demand across all cohorts.

A gap is therefore identified in terms of accommodation for Ukrainian nationals, and as the local authority has a duty to provide accommodation for those who are homeless, it is not difficult to see how quickly local authority homelessness services could be overwhelmed. Many families do not want to be re-matched, and may seek alternative accommodation themselves, however this creates further risk in terms of vulnerability to exploitation or debt incursion, leading to an unsustainable situation for these individuals and their families.

As the conflict moves into the long term, the scheme will be extended to allow for the accommodation of eligible minors, for which arrangements are slightly different. At present there is no suggestion that Nottingham City will be particularly impacted by these children, however there are similar concerns regarding safeguarding and exploitation should any arrive.

Nottingham currently manages several cohorts in addition to the recent Ukrainian arrivals.

The ARAP (Afghan Relocations & Assistance Policy) initiated in 2020 offered relocation or assistance to those who worked for or with the UK Government during the occupation of Afghanistan. This was followed by the ACRS (Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme) in 2022. A number of individuals under this scheme are currently residing in the Nottingham City area awaiting resettlement.

A number of asylum seekers are currently housed in hotels and apartment blocks within Nottingham City, these locations being identified by the government and imposed on a no choice basis. The hotels are run & managed by government appointed contractors, and local authority teams work with the asylum seekers and management company to offer additional support, guidance and advice regarding language tuition, medical care etc. Although managed through government contractors, it is recognised that local authority support now is an investment to prevent higher future costs in relation to mental health, education etc.

As these cohorts move through the official channels to settled status, housing and vulnerability are emerging as key themes in the wider resettlement context. Due to the demand on housing in Nottingham City, the local authority is exempt from being included in the permanent resettlement offer to those on the ARAP or ACRS scheme, however several other issues are noted.

Conflict & tensions have been reported in the asylum communities over the sharing of hotel rooms. This could contribute to single healthy males becoming at risk of street homelessness and destitution, and particularly if they receive a negative decision around their status, they may go 'underground', becoming more vulnerable to exploitation and modern slavery as a way to find accommodation and earn enough to survive.

Further tensions between cohorts could arise from the competition for the limited available accommodation, and is further exacerbated by private contractors (with the Asylum accommodation contracts) being able to afford local rental properties at a higher rate than that which is affordable for the local authority, thus pitting the local authority seeking to house refugees against a private company housing asylum seekers. This could be perceived as differential treatment of those from different cohorts. Further, the high demand for housing creates a situation where desperation could lead to the acceptance of, and rogue landlords marketing, sub-standard properties. Ultimately, this creates further vulnerability, and issues which will also fall to the local authority to manage, impacting services.

Housing for unaccompanied asylum seeking children is a further area that is under considerable pressure due to volume which is creating considerable pressure on looked after children placements and fostering services, also impacting on other cohorts and giving rise to tensions.

Finally, in relation to accommodation, there is a risk to all schemes that in the event the local authority is no longer able to cope with demand, that it could consider withdrawing from the resettlement schemes. The impact of this would be a reduction of income as a result of these schemes, which is currently used to offset shortfall in terms of the cost of private rented accommodation.

Aside from the issues outlined in relation to housing and accommodation, there remain other issues impacting on local partners. As discussed above, some of the funding which comes with asylum seekers is being used to alleviate pressures in other areas of the system, for example, on foster care, pregnancy & maternity services and children's services, in recognition of the additional demand placed on them. Some money has been used to create new posts and support under-funded areas.

12. Cost of living crisis

In August 2022 the annual rate of inflation reached 9.9%, close to a 40 year high[39], with 87% of adults in Great Britain noticing an increase in their cost of living between August-September 2022[40]. The cost of housing also increased, with the East Midlands area seeing the highest growth in private rental costs of 4.3%.[41] Most social housing tenants also faced a rent increase of 4.1% in April 2022.[42] This wider financial circumstance frames a picture whereby several years of austerity have reduced funding to local authorities and other public sector services whilst at the same time seeing increased demand on those services. Rising feelings of discontent in the general population have led to recent protests (e.g. Enough is Enough), and strike action in multiple sectors (postal, rail, criminal law), including in Nottingham City.

The current increases in inflation impact on poorer households more than those with higher incomes, due to the proportion of household income spent on energy costs and food bills, and the room for savings in other areas of their budget to offset any increases[43]. As Nottingham is a city with higher than average levels of deprivation, and a large proportion of social housing, it is reasonable to conclude that citizens of Nottingham are being particularly impacted by the cost of living crisis and the wider potential impacts this has in relation to community safety.

When viewed through a community safety lens, there are myriad ways in which the current situation may impact on Nottingham Citizens.

"*The rising costs of fuel, food and other essentials are combining with existing disadvantage and vulnerability within our communities to put many households at greater risk of both immediate hardship and reduced opportunity and wellbeing.[44]"*

Social elements can impact on community safety in a number of ways, for example age and sex will have an impact on gender based violence and hate crime, and individual lifestyle factors may influence the choice people make and the impact of their behaviour in relation to substance use and anti-social behaviour[45]. People's perception of, or actual ability to contribute to society can be impacted by social isolation and loneliness[46], as well as opening them up to vulnerability and propensity for reduced health outcomes. Equally, the quality and availability of housing is linked to both physical and mental health, of which poorer outcomes are correlated with higher crime rates[47].

The Local Government Association reports that English local authorities have experienced a real terms cut of 46% in funding to deliver Community Safety Partnership services since 2010[48]. This financial hardship is compounded by a lack of additional funding from the government to mitigate the recent inflationary

[39] Rising cost of living in the UK (parliament.uk), p.4
[40] CBP-9428.pdf (parliament.uk), p.6
[41] CBP-9428.pdf (parliament.uk), p. 24
[42] CBP-9428.pdf (parliament.uk), p.42
[43] Cost of living crisis | The Institute for Government
[44] Cost of living | Local Government Association
[45] Thinking about the links between Community Safety & Public Health – Scottish Community Safety Network (safercommunitiesscotland.org)
[46] Thinking about the links between Community Safety & Public Health – Scottish Community Safety Network (safercommunitiesscotland.org)
[47] Thinking about the links between Community Safety & Public Health – Scottish Community Safety Network (safercommunitiesscotland.org)
[48] 5a - LGA review of the future of community safety services report.pdf (moderngov.co.uk) p.3

increases, leaving many local authorities with funding gaps which need to be addressed. Nottingham City is no exception, and although no decisions have been made in relation to future finances at the time of writing, there is a risk that resources could be reduced, which in turn may impact on the ability of the partnership to effectively address issues raised in the strategic assessment.

Examples of the impact of austerity in Nottingham City are the lack of investment in the Domestic & Sexual Violence and Abuse services. Although services have not seen budget cuts, there have been no funding increases since 2011, and taking into account the inflation rise alone, this further strips the amount of support which can be achieved with basic funding. A request for a funding increase to cover the cost of living to DSVA services has been submitted, however with further local authority budget savings expected to be required in the coming financial years, it is difficult to align these two objectives. Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service is another CDP partner expected to have to make budget cuts[49], and whilst changes to the service are not expected to impact in the same way, it is a further example of services finding innovative ways to deliver services and ensure safety of citizens amongst a climate of reduced budgets.

This is not to say that funding opportunities, grants and bid processes are not available - there are many, which can provide much needed funding to specified areas of business. A quirk in these funding opportunities however, is that many are offered on a short term basis and with almost immediate delivery windows, making it difficult for the partnership to identify resources to deliver successful bids. This also assumes that resources can be spared to research and write a bid as a first step. Community groups may experience the same issue, with the combined result being that Nottingham's Community Safety offer may be adversely impacted by the inability of partners to spare resource to attempt to secure and deliver much needed additional funding.

There are wider societal impacts from the manner in which community safety issues are addressed. It has been reported in the media that suggestions have been made for Police to use 'discretion' if the cost of living contributes to a rise in crime[50], however this sends a conflicting message (i.e. that crime is acceptable in certain circumstances), which does not align with key principles of society.

There is an outlying risk to the partnership that continued economic strain could lead to a withdrawal of all but basic statutory services. A more likely risk is that small scale but important work such as community outreach, engagement, and early intervention work would be scaled back in favour of prioritising immediate issues. This could allow low level and seemingly unimportant issues to gain traction, ultimately having a much larger impact on community safety.

There are likely to be opportunities for future collaboration, integration and combined delivery, particularly with the recently announced devolution deal coming to Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire. In preparation for the Serious Violence Duty the partnership has already convened a data steering group to begin to share data & reduce duplication, something which is likely to be high on the agenda in the near future.

See recommendation 22

[49] Nottinghamshire fire service cost-cutting plan consultation begins - BBC News
[50] Officers should use discretion over stealing to eat, says police watchdog | Police | The Guardian

13. Findings & recommendations

Number	Theme	Finding	Recommendations
1	Housing/Licensing	There is a risk that current licensing schemes may not be renewed, impacting on community safety issues	Non council partners to liaise with NCC Licensing teams to input into the evidence for continuing licensing schemes, to include safety and wellbeing of tenants and to have consideration for wider impacts on community safety.
2	Housing/Licensing	Nottingham City Council's Safer Housing team have experienced reductions in numbers, however have powers which could be useful in tackling exploitation	Consider the impact of the Safer Housing proactive team and any opportunities to utilise the powers at their disposal. Explore the possibility of working collectively to pool resources, powers and knowledge - in particular could work be undertaken with SET team or Police Modern Slavery team. All areas are seeing unprecedented demand and there could be an opportunity to work together.
3	Crime	Theft offences may increase during the period Sep22-Aug23 without concerted partnership intervention.	It is recommended that the Serious Acquisitive Crime sub-group of the VCG look at this area of offending in more detail and consider work across the 4P approach to minimise the likelihood of a spike in Theft offences over the coming year. There is potential to involve wider partners such as Nottingham Bid and retail partners to create an impactive partnership approach.
4	Data	There is a lack of recording of ethnicity data for victim and offender details across all crime types, making analysis and identification of groups who may need individual approaches difficult. This issue has also been noted in performance data from commissioned services as part of other work streams.	The Partnership should explore whether there are any barriers to recording ethnicity, in particular where victims are reporting crime / seeking help (e.g. through commissioned services), and encourage accurate data recording to allow for more accurate analysis.
5	Victims of crime / outcomes	The positive outcome rate for all crime types has declined in the medium term, with the predominant reason for unresolved cases being victim declines/withdraws support). The backlog of court cases contributed to by the Covid-19 pandemic may have contributed to this, and may bring with it additional issues which contribute to victims declining to support prosecution (i.e. the extended Criminal Justice process, time delays impacting on a witness's memory of events)	The partnership should commission work to understand why positive outcomes are declining. What do the current court backlogs for Nottingham look like? Where appropriate, can (and if so, how?) the partnership work to support victims of crime to support prosecutions?
6	Victims of crime / outcomes	Op Soteria is a CPS and Police approach being piloted in some Police areas looking at the way in which rape cases are investigated. This has produced results in terms of victim engagement and positive outcomes.	Share with CDP partners the results of the Op Soteria pilot project to ascertain its potential impacts in rape cases. Assess whether Op Soteria could enhance Nottinghamshire Police's current approach to sexual violence offences even further.
7	DSVA	In the R12M to August 2022 Aspley ward experienced the largest volume of DVA offences and the second largest volume of Sexual Assault offences.	The partnership to consider commissioning more in depth analysis of DSVA in the Aspley ward to better understand what factors may be contributing to higher volumes, and what positive outcomes for the area could look like. Following this, targeted work could be implemented to reduce the risk in this area.
8	DSVA	The MARAC is predicted to experience an increase in demand of 20% in 2022/23. Several mitigations have been suggested by the MARAC working group to address this.	The partnership should identify a sponsor/champion to assist with implementing and monitoring the required changes to the MARAC, and who can work with MARAC leads to explore future opportunities to develop the process.
9	DSVA	The number of agency referrals to MARAC is showing a declining trend.	The MARAC steering group should monitor the number of agency referrals and explore reasons for the long & medium term decreases seen, to ensure any issues that may be contributing to the issue are resolved

10	Crime	A decrease in positive outcome for hate crime offences could be contributing to the lack of reporting (22% reduction in the short term) - if people do not feel confident in the process, they may be less likely to report.	It is recommended that a piece of work is undertaken to examine why positive outcomes for hate crime have decreased so much in the short term, and identify any actions that could be taken to reverse this trend.
11			A post with a focus on Hate Crime within Nottingham City Council remains vacant, pending a restructure of the Community Safety team. This post should be recruited to with some urgency.
12			It is recommended that the Hate Crime and Community Partnerships Group is reviewed and revived to invigorate partnership work in this area and to raise awareness. This may also contribute to action 10.
13	Crime	The Nottingham City area has seen long, medium and short term increases in VAP, though Nottingham crime levels are below average for its Most Similar Group. Long, medium & short term increases in knife crime are also seen. It is anticipated that this increasing trend is set to remain as monthly averages are increasing. It is noted that across the whole period, knife crime makes up just 1% of all recorded crime in Nottingham City.	The partnership should commit to supporting the implementation of the Serious Violence Duty, headed by the VRU, by ensuring that adequate resources committed and actions shared to ensure full participation in this important work stream.
14	Crime	Across all crime types, offenders from Black ethnic backgrounds were overrepresented in repeat offending figures, when compared to the latest census results (2011). It is recognised that latest Census results may impact this finding.	As soon as full Census 2021 results are published, comparisons should be made with repeat offending rates to establish whether this is an issue which requires further attention from the CDP Board.
15	ASB	Youth ASB and in ASB in the Bestwood area have not decreased at the same level as seen in other types / areas.	It is noted that there is already activity ongoing as a result of Safer Streets funding which is intended to tackle ASB and youth ASB in the Bestwood area. It is important that once this project ends, support and focus should be maintained in this area, and on Youth ASB more generally across the city, utilising available data and resources to ensure that problems do not re-emerge, and that new opportunities to tackle these themes of ASB are taken.
16	ASB	Other' ASB is now the predominant category seen in reporting in Nottingham City, much of which is related to begging activity.	The partnership should explore sustainable, long term solutions to dissuade begging in Nottingham City, including a diverted giving scheme (may utilise touchpoints to allow people to donate using debit cards) that is accompanied by a visible campaign to raise awareness amongst the public.
17	ASB	Budgetary pressures across partners may impact on the ability of the partnership to maintain current levels of resource dedicated to tackling issues such as ASB.	
18	Housing/Licensing	Nottingham City is likely to experience increased demand for housing in the coming twelve months, arising from multiple factors including resettlement, vulnerability and the cost of living crisis, which all have a community safety element.	The Community Safety Partnership should explore how it links with the Housing Forum and take any action required to ensure decisions around planning and housing are scrutinised from a Community Safety perspective
19	Vulnerability	Exploring a move to Transitional Safeguarding is a work stream being undertaken by the Safeguarding Adults Board, and which would benefit from a Community Safety Perspective.	It is recommended that the CDP recognise the positive impact of transitional safeguarding, and support the SAB to implement this approach in Nottingham City, where appropriate and achievable.
20	Prevent	Implementation of the Prevent duty in Nottingham City would benefit from strong partnership, particularly with the voluntary sector.	Identify key voluntary sector partners and build relationships to ensure maximum effectiveness of delivery in respect of Prevent duty.

21	Prevent	In 2023 the proposed Protect duty will place an onus on local authorities to act to improve public security and to counter terrorism.	Prepare ahead of time for the upcoming Protect duty to ensure the partnership and local authority is in a good position ahead of any assessments or benchmarking due to take place.
22	Cost of Living	There are likely to be opportunities for future collaboration, integration and combined delivery, particularly with the recently announced devolution deal coming to Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire. In respect of the Serious Violence Duty key partners have already begun to meet to share data and reduce duplication.	The Community Safety Partnership should explore current and future opportunities for more advanced collaborative working to reduce duplication and expenditure.

14. Risk Matrix and priorities

The matrix below outlines the key risk areas for the partnership and provides a score indicating level of risk, and subsequently, the priority of response that is recommended.

Thematic area / Type of risk	Risk to individual	Risk to public	Risk to organisation	Risk of financial impact	Risk to reputation / public perception	Total
Scored between 1-5. 1 being low risk, 5 being high risk	Taking into account risk to both physical and mental wellbeing of the individual	The risk to the public from these issues	Risks to organisation of not responding, including likelihood of additional impact if issue not dealt with in a timely manner, and impact on other related services	Likelihood of financial impact if issue not addressed. Also taking into account funding received by the partnership for these areas and the volume of incidents/cases.	Assessment of the risk to the reputation of the partnership if there is a lack of or diluted response to the issue	Total score
Vulnerability & Exploitation	5	1	5	5	5	21
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence	5	1	5	5	5	21
Prevent	4	4	5	3	5	21
Serious Violence	5	3	5	2	5	20
Housing & Homelessness	4	1	5	5	4	19
Substance Use	5	2	4	5	3	19
Anti-Social Behaviour	2	2	4	4	4	16